

RECREATION

Formerly THE PLAYGROUND

— March 1934 —

Budgeting Your Spare Time

Leisure Hours of Business Women

By Janet Fowler Nelson

What 5,000 People Do in Their Leisure Hours

Some Suggestions for Music Week

By Augustus D. Zanzig

More Leisure Time Studies

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What Holds Recreation Back From Making Its Greatest Contribution to Human Welfare?

It is charged that recreation is held back in America because its administration in most communities is not unified, because responsibility for it in the city government is divided up between park boards, school boards and other boards. Others see recreation discredited because it is exploited by various groups for their own specialized group ends. Recreation is used for bait for religion, morality, a certain system of culture rather than for the undiluted good of the individual to be served. Thus it is claimed the progress of recreation is held back.

Unification, centralization, regimentation, control are not particularly desirable words to couple with recreation. Not here, however, does the greatest difficulty lie. Of course we who work in the recreation movement are not concerned about what holds recreation back, but rather what keeps men and women from obtaining the greatest recreation values out of living. In part what holds recreation back from making its greatest contribution to living is the fundamental philosophy of the best people in America—that work in itself and for itself is a great virtue; that there is goodness necessarily in doing what is disagreeable; that what is pleasant and agreeable and brings happiness must be wrong; that there is value in wearing a hair shirt.

It is recognized that children should play and be happy, but for adults to continue to play just because they want to, because they find “durable satisfaction” in it is thought to show that they have not grown up, that they are childish. Of course one may play to keep up one’s health. One may play to improve oneself, to prepare for a later life that may never come. One may play to aid one in business connections. One may play to build up, or to keep up his morale for work.

But one must always have an excuse for merely living, for playing. The thought of a grown man right here and now in the present having the nerve just to live, just to do things because he wants to—why it violates all our established American habits.

We must give excuses even to ourselves for daring to live in the present. We must apologize. We must hide our present play as adult education, as some serious and painful process being carried on as a duty. We are becoming cultured. We are growing. We are improving ourselves. We would test everything by how far it has educated us. Some of our number would even like scales to measure our growth, our education from year to year. And there are many who set out to make the great mass of the American people in their free time self-conscious prigs.

To live and to live gloriously as much of the time as possible—that is the thing.

Except as we remain as little children with child hearts we do not continue in the kingdom of heaven here and now.

Soon we shall have a new generation that has not made a god of work, that does not apologize for “having fun,” that without self-consciousness, without priggishness, can live in the present as well as in the past and in the future.

Such a Periclean age is surely coming for America, but whether it, too, shall pass will depend in part upon the self-discipline of the men and women who have grown up from childhood not afraid to play.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

March, 1934



Courtesy Girl Scouts (Incorporated)

"Youth is not a time of life; it is a state of mind. It is not a matter of ripe cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a temper of will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the

emotions; it is a freshness of the deep springs of life . . . Whether seventy or sixteen, there is in every being's heart, the unfailing childlike appetite for what next, and the game of life."

What 5,000 People Do in Their Leisure Hours

A YOUNG COUPLE, highly trained and experienced professionally, for three years have had only occasional employment. They have been obliged to give up all activities they formerly engaged in, such as concerts, lectures, theaters, operas, taking advance courses, memberships in clubs, reading new books, boating and week-end trips. "Tennis and swimming are out. Fortunately we did not play golf so we are not having to deny ourselves of that pleasure." A dramatic organizer, Mrs. X, has attended no theater for three years except for a few times when invitations were accepted. "One cannot go on being entertained when one is unable to return in kind." What do they do? They can "laugh together" when they do not know where the next meal is coming from; they can still enjoy "just being together." They read though they often must wait weeks to obtain a text book. They "walk and walk"; spend a good deal of time studying; write some letters, but not many. "One's interest in writing diminishes under such circumstances." They visit the library and art museums, and occasionally go to a 15 cent movie.

This is one of many stories coming out of the study made by the National Recreation Association of what 5,002 men and women do in their leisure time and what they would like to do. Some of these stories, coming from the conversations with many individuals about ways in which they are spending their free time and from social workers and recreation leaders in daily touch with unemployed, show how because of, or in spite of reduced income people have found new interests in life and outlets for self-expression. Others paint the dark side of the picture—the deprivation of social contacts, of opportunity for pleas-

The National Recreation Association announces the completion of a study of what 5002 men and women in twenty-nine cities do in their leisure time. The information was secured through personal interviews and the use of a questionnaire listing 94 activities. Many industries and professions were represented and there was a reasonable balance as to nationality groups and sexes. More than half of the individuals were from 21 to 35 years of age. Four-fifths lived in eight cities—Boston, Watertown and Worcester, Massachusetts; Newark, Irvington and Millburn, New Jersey; Durham, North Carolina, and Utica, New York. Copies of the report of the study may be secured for \$1.00.

urable activities leading to discouragement and desperation.

There is the woman, an executive for fifteen years, always with a large salary who has been unemployed except for occasional temporary positions during the past few years. With funds or any margin of security she could have used this block of spare time to great advantage. For fifteen years her position involved continuous work during the summer. She would now revel in this

additional free time if only she could afford week-ends with her friends. Tennis and swimming are her particular interests. She would have delighted to volunteer at a settlement house, to have led a glee club, directed dramatic activities or attended plays and concerts. She has done little else except to hunt jobs from 9:00 to 5:00 other than read or do jig saw puzzles to occupy her mind. Here is the tragedy of a greatly increased margin of leisure which has not proved to be free time because of the great strain under which she is laboring.

Others fortunately have been able to use their spare time more advantageously.

An unemployed Italian, a musician twenty-three years of age, finally realizing that no job was forthcoming for the present, set out to find a solution for his problem and incidentally solved that of more than a score of other jobless musicians. He formed a symphony orchestra of men and boys with a membership of twenty-five. One of them qualified as a director. He secured help in organizing the orchestra at his neighborhood recreation center where space was furnished for the rehearsals. The orchestra rehearsed four hours two evenings a week in winter and two hours weekly in summer. It has given two concerts at the recreation center charging 10 and 15

cents admission which has covered the cost of the music. This lad has a justifiable pride in leadership and a satisfaction in being of use.

A professor of chemistry living in a small New England town, unemployed for more than a year, was induced by his wife to join a manual training group in a neighborhood recreation center where she was doing craft work. He had never worked with his hands before, but he closed the season with a beautiful corner cupboard to his credit. His wife declared him to be "revolutionized"—there was just no other word which completely expressed the change in him. "Now he has an avocation for life," she said.

A young man who lost his business and his home was without employment for nearly two years. He described himself as being in a "terrible state of mind" until it was pointed out to him that his enforced leisure might be profitably used in the public recreation center which is town supported. "The benefits that I have derived from the recreation activities such as tennis, baseball, volley ball, swimming and other sports have been enormous." A little later his wife sought recreation at the same center with a resultant happy change of atmosphere in the home.

What People Do

Reading newspapers and magazines, the radio, the movies, visiting or entertaining, reading books of fiction, *m o t o r i n g*, swimming, writing letters, reading non-fiction books, and conversation, were in that order the diversions reported by the most people. The number ranged from 3977 reading the printed word to 2735 exerting their conversational powers. These diversions also proved to be the ones *most often* engaged

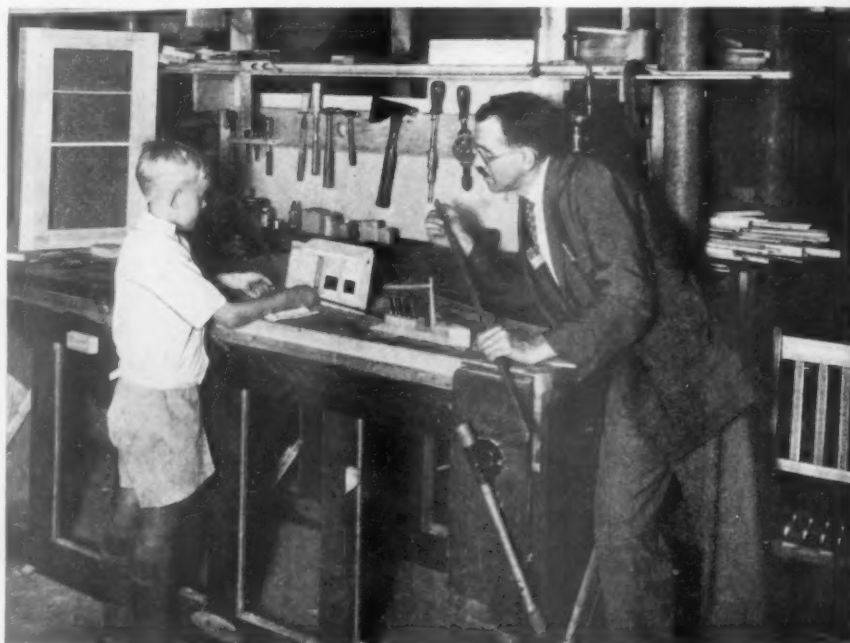
Fathers report that they are spending more time with their boys in home workshops, and many more activities are now centering about the home.

in but the order of popularity was different except for the first two on the list which again stood respectively first and second.

Bridge at home, picnicking, attending the legitimate theater, parties or socials, hiking, or card parties at home were also numerous, each having more than two thousand adherents. Reading non-fiction books, be it noted, rated fifth among the things done most often, though it stood ninth as to the total number of individuals reporting it. Family parties were indulged in by almost two thousand individuals. Playing tennis and serious study were in close competition for nineteenth place.

Loafing, which is not without its distinguished advocates, was far down the list. Playing in bands or orchestras was near the bottom, along with croquet, attending evening school, archery and raising chickens. Taking part in political, church, or civic activities rated 1747 devotees and twenty-fourth position in point of numbers reporting, but stood in fifteenth place from the point of view of frequency of participation.

These recreations center mainly in or about the home; most of them cost little or nothing; they are individual and quiet or passive. The elements of group participation, social intercourse, and physical activity are almost entirely lacking, especially in the first ten, although they are more frequent in the next ten. Music, drama, and crafts,



Courtesy Radburn, N. J., Association

as well as games, sports, and outing activities rank low. The number of people reached by the programs of recreational and educational agencies is small compared to those who participate in activities carried on individually, either at home or in informal outside activity. A typical case is that of a housewife who has been obliged to sell her car and has therefore had

to give up traveling, calling, picnicking, etc., "is doing more gardening, both flower and vegetable, more canning and preserving, has built a fireplace in her yard, increased interest in the care and welfare of her two year old baby, and is improving the grounds and house by obtaining extra slips and roots from neighbors and friends."

Frequently it is reported, "I have more time for the things I enjoy at home" or "curtailed income has necessitated more home or public recreations." Others say they are staying home more with their children. A number of fathers are making things with their children; there has been particular mention of spending more time with their boys in home workshops.

What People Want to Do

Tennis, swimming, boating, playing golf, camping, caring for flower gardens, playing musical instruments, motoring, theater going, and ice skating are the things the people principally want to do. Hiking, taking part in amateur dramatics, fishing, listening to the radio also rank high in their expressed desires. This lends support to Professor Jesse Steiner's conclusions in "Americans at Play" that at heart the people of the United States are not "spectators."

Unlike their present activities, these preferences are chiefly away from the home, and they call for vigorous and even strenuous physical exertion. With one or two exceptions the ten most desired are obtainable only at some cost to the individuals either for equipment, instruction or admission fees. And, what is important to social planning, more than one-half of these activities and the ones desired by the largest number involve facilities, organization, leadership or other special provision by public or private agencies of the community. One may develop a flower gar-

An architect reports, "No work, lots of time for repairs, gardening, poultry and reading." A teacher states, "During the past two years I have spent more spare time fostering club work among boys after school. Have supervised boys and men in gardening and have directed activities in county league organizations." A young Pole, a sculptor and architectural designer, with depleted funds due to three years of unemployment, is using much of his leisure in a local civic league, conducting art and designing classes among Poles and Italians.

den on his own lot, but to finance his own tennis court, golf course, swimming pool or camp is beyond his reach.

Considering activities outside the home, of which there were 57 in the total list, there was an average of 35 — or 60% — in Boston, Newark, N. J., Worcester, Mass. and Durham, N. C., in which the unmet desires exceeded frequent participation.

There is no consistent ratio between the number of people desiring to take part in the various activities and the number already taking part. Where the majority of people already take part, a relatively less unmet desire is recorded. On the other hand, many people would enjoy participation in some activities in which large numbers already take part, such as motoring and swimming. It is clear that home interests are proportionately better satisfied than outside activities. The job of providing opportunities for people to take part in activities which they would enjoy doing away from their homes is still largely to be done.

Influence of the Depression

The changes in activities in a year's time, another point covered in the study, were in the direction of more activities and favored those that cost little. Listening to the victrola, ice skating, attending the movies, attending the legitimate theater, coasting, motor camping, pool and billiards, indoor bowling, and attending amusement parks are among the activities which fell off, the study revealed. Dance halls suffered less than any other commercial recreation. Joining athletic, social, semi-religious, church, musical and other organizations during the year was reported by 1593 persons, while 569 dropped out, making a net gain of 1024 for "joining." Home activities showed the greatest gain. There was a large increase in educational interests.

In general, financial limitations rather than choice dictated a change in people's use of leisure. "Lack of funds"; "no proper clothes"; "inadequate facilities in the neighborhood"; "no money for carfares"; "added duties and responsibilities due to enlarged households"; "overtime work"; "too discouraged or worried because of loss of

job to concentrate on anything" were among the reasons given frequently for discontinuing outside group activities. The fear of having their only clothes harmed was mentioned as reason for not taking part in strenuous sports and games.

A machine designer of fifty lost his job and had to sell his tools and equipment, thus losing his private workshop. A man of sixty-five had to give up his hobby of flowers because of moving to smaller quarters. A laborer of sixty whose sole diversion since the loss of his job has been playing a band, lost that when the band broke up because of financial difficulties.

A man sales clerk of 27 dropped out of the Y. M. C. A. and gave up an art class, swimming, fishing, theater and the movies. "A 75% income cut and present duties make for short evenings and much night work, preventing study and recreation." He would like to study art, drama, and advertising.

The impact of the depression on the people varied with their own resourcefulness, training, taste, emotional resiliency, and economic condition. A sense of insecurity paralyzed all interest in an effective use of leisure for some unemployed. Others, after vain efforts to secure work, made the best of the situation and plunged into recreation or study with more or less enthusiasm. An ingenious Italian, of a musical family, collected an old piano out of a dump. Some missing parts were supplied by delving into another dump. He worked for days putting it all together. The restored piano is now in enthusiastic use by the family, all of whom are unemployed.

Analysis of the activities of the Boston and Newark people who numbered almost one-half of the total with reference to employment status, showed that the full-time employed had a diminishing variety and frequency of leisure time activities. The part-time employed appeared to enjoy the most favorable position with respect to range and increasing richness of interests. Why should the persons fully employed have less recreation? The answer is a matter for speculation as far as the total numbers are con-

cerned. The interviews with some individuals, however, revealed that some were required to work long hours at low wages, many were actually caring for relatives in their homes, or were contributing to their support, and others in fear of unemployment were saving every penny that they could. Furthermore, analysis of the employed group showed that two-thirds of them were women and girls whose activities were likely to be more restricted than men's.

The part-time employed group had the best balanced recreation diet. They strengthened their leisure time experiences during the depression, and their activities were better balanced than those of any other group both with respect to home interests and outside. This would indicate that added leisure resulting from part-time employment makes possible and is being used for a richer recreational life.

The entirely unemployed and those only occasionally having jobs are in a much less favorable position. Obviously they are handicapped by lack of funds, clothing, and home facilities and by the mental condition arising from unemployment. They advanced their recreational status during the year in question but many types of activities were entirely closed to them.

If this study is any index, the American people are less satisfied than heretofore with vicarious enjoyment of sport, indoor life and the arts, and want to participate themselves. Community planning for these satisfactions on a large scale is called for. Municipalities and counties should

multiply their tennis courts, and swimming pools, extend their bathing beaches and golf courses, and make ampler provision for boating and fishing. More art classes, orchestras or classes in

(Continued on page 579)



More nature trails such as the one developed by the New Haven Park Department would help to solve the problem of the office worker who wrote: "I wish some organization would foster walking tours or hiking parties. Sitting at a desk all day makes one 'stuffy' and dull."

The Leisure Hours of Young Business Women

THE PAST FEW months of course have lent peculiar significance to the whole question of leisure—leisure, which all too frequently in the past has meant more release from necessary occupation. But today we are not satisfied with this negative emphasis. Rather are we interested in the positive, constructive, dynamic values. How may we inject into the leisure hours of today, and the longer leisure hours of tomorrow, that conception of rich and purposeful living which is, after all, our ideal connotation of the word?

Not by theory alone, for the most elaborate philosophy may falter unless it is conceived on the basis of known time and money limitations, and of even more tragic importance—known limitations of interest.

Therefore we have examined the present status of the leisure time interests and activities of a group of young business girls. Just as in the past we have been accustomed to budget wages, so have we constructed budgets of time—budgets based on the analysis of over three thousand actual diary records—diaries of work-days, of Saturdays, of Sundays, which give us a vital, living picture of lives in small towns and large, in metropolitan Boston and New York, in industrial communities such as Bridgeport, in cities of relatively simple social structure such as Bangor, Maine. These diaries came from secretaries and stenographers, public school teachers and librarians, research assistants in our universities, clerks and typists from nationally known business institutions as well as from the small independent concerns, all working, most of them young, and earning between \$20 and \$30 a week.

Obviously the more subtle values are obscured, but the rough outlines of working days and weekends are revealed. And is it not legitimate to read even between these lines? We note in one diary

By JANET FOWLER NELSON

Dr. Nelson's study of the practices and desires of young business women was conducted under the auspices of the Laboratory Division, National Board of the Y.W.C.A. Her findings are based on the analysis of over 3,000 diary records submitted in the spring of 1932. The printed report of the study will be issued in the spring through the Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

a half hour's drive to the movies. May we not pause to chuckle at the three times half-an-hour it took to drive home? Especially when Saturday's diary beginning at twelve midnight and therefore a continuation of this Friday's record devotes an entire hour to "Boy friend said goodnight!"

But turning our attention for a moment to the group as a whole—our initial concern conceivably lies in the actual time reserved for leisure. From an analysis of the diary records we note that there are approximately four and a quarter hours of leisure on a work day; between six and a half to seven hours on Saturday, and with Sunday uncomplicated by either time spent on the job, or time spent in

transportation to and from the job, available leisure increases to over ten hours.

What Do They Actually Do?

But our major interest, of course, is concerned with what these girls and young women actually do in their leisure time. They may say, as they actually do when presented with a check list, that reading, traveling, automobiling, going to the theater, listening to the radio, seeking more education, sports, music, dates and dancing are their major interests. Whereas, practically their entire leisure time is actually absorbed in, at best, a very few of these. When we report on the basis of our analysis of their workday diaries, major activity in visiting and entertaining—that is, casual, informal social experience—in reading, radio and automobile riding, plus a certain amount of unplanned leisure, we have about covered the field. Moreover, in a total list of all reported leisure time activities, the only so-called commercial recreation that appears at all importantly is "movies." Saturday and Sunday records only serve to strengthen these tendencies, although

they also inject into the leisure time picture activities characteristic of the days themselves—such as shopping and dancing on Saturday and church on Sunday.

One other important activity, of course, cross-cuts all of these, i.e., "dates" for they may include any or all of these. We find about 16 per cent reporting dates on a work day, 30 per cent and 35 per cent on Saturday and Sunday. Moreover, well over half the group reported at least one date in the course of their three day diary. These figures are lent increased significance when considered in relation to the response to the question, "What do you hope to be doing when you are 35?"—where almost 70 per cent indicated the expectation of, or at least desire for marriage. Both from the standpoint of indicating the value of increased facility for mixed recreation, as well as considered from the standpoint of specific program content, these results demand thoughtful consideration.

To return, however, to a consideration of the most frequently reported leisure time activities, one important conclusion emerges. Is it not significant that of the most frequently reported activities, three are media, really channels, through which other interests are tapped? I refer to reading, radio, and movies. This emphasis alone is interesting, to be sure, but are we not more interested in *what* they read, *what* they see at the movies, or *what* they listen to on the radio? Do we not have more implications for constructive social concern in the control of these? In fact, is this not a direct challenge to the community? Are we not in desperate need of increased consciousness and awareness of the importance of these media; of recognition of social responsibility for these tools of leisure? Moreover, there is a direct hint to organizations concerned with program building to *use* these very tools in the stimulation and development of other specific interests, not from the standpoint of superimposing something on some one which she doesn't want, but from the standpoint of providing for enrichment of content, of providing for natural selection and growth and expansion.

What of the Extra Time?

Another most illuminating result of our study emerges from a comparison of business girls who already had gone on the five-day week, with a group which were still working the conventional half day on Saturday. What happens to the extra

time—these four hours formerly spent on the job, plus almost another hour spent in transportation to and from the job? In the first place, only half of it appears as leisure. The rest is absorbed by other necessary activities. Indeed, we find a general slowing down process, a shift in tempo from our busy, hectic days, for we find that extra sleep in the morning, more leisurely eating, more time spent in personal care, and also more time spent in what we call home responsibilities. And as for the actual leisure—although the same general emphasis obtains in both groups on reading, radio and automobiling, we find the following significant differences between them: In the non-working Saturday group there is even more entertaining and visiting, more automobiling. But we also begin to get increased emphasis on walking and hiking, more swimming and all day trips to the seashore, as well as a small but perceptible increase in golf and tennis, although neither group reflected these latter two, to any great extent. We also find significantly *less* going to the movies. Whereas of the girls who work Saturday morning, almost a quarter of them also went to the movies that same day, scarcely ten per cent of the non-working Saturday group reported this in their diary.

Are not these results peculiarly important in so far as they reflect a natural inclination in the use of extra leisure? Time is ceasing to be a limitation. Must we not accept responsibility for providing physical facility as well as providing skills? Surely this emphasis on the more constructive, active, less passive activities is wholesome and should be preserved and enhanced.

"Whether it be the four-day or the five-day week; the six-hour or seven-hour day, the result will be that the great majority of the American people will have more leisure. It will be a leisure founded upon a greater sense of security and a sounded confidence in the future for both themselves and their children.

"How will this leisure be spent? What use will we as a people make of those extra hours, the employment of which is left to our own tastes and devising? . . . There is no need to waste this new leisure. All we need to do is to take advantage of our opportunities and reap benefits unbounded."—*Arthur N. Pack*, American Nature Association, Washington, D. C.

More Leisure Time Studies

THE INCREASE in leisure time and the growing importance attached to the use of leisure in the new economic order have led many groups to make studies in this field. Brief information about a few of these follows:

A Study by a Department Store

The following facts were gathered in a study carried on for Gimbel Brothers, Inc., by J. David Hauser and associates. This study involved interviews with approximately 40,000 women in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Milwaukee. A fair cross-section of the communities was covered, neither extremely poor nor extremely wealthy being represented.

One section related to the ways in which leisure time resulting from the National Recovery Administration is being used. A summary of the replies indicates the following distribution of this added time. Thirty-one percent of the people interviewed reported that somebody in the family had more leisure time as a result of the NRA. The following table is based upon the comments of this 31%:

Housework	16%
Reading	12
Resting	12
At home	10
Recreation	8
Study	6
Shopping	4
Theaters, shows	3
Exercise	3
Other—miscellaneous pursuits.....	12
Doing nothing	6
Did not state	8
	<hr/> 100

When the persons reporting more leisure on account of the NRA were classified according to economic status it was found that those with a low average showed that 36% of the families were affected. For those of average status it was 31%, whereas only 20% of the families with a high economic average reported more leisure resulting from the NRA.

An analysis of the replies to the question relating to leisure indicates the relative extent to which it was reported in the four cities studied and also the ways in which the extra time was spent in each of the four cities. Following is a tabulation of the replies to the question: "Do any of your

family who are working have more leisure time on account of the NRA?"

	Women Interviewed In			
	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Milwaukee
Yes	26%	33%	26%	39%
No	74	67	74	61
	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 100
How they spend the extra time*				
Resting	19%	9%	11%	8%
Housework	12	14	17	21
At home	10	11	12	8
Recreation	9	6	7	9
Reading	9	12	10	17
Study	6	6	4	6
Theaters, shows	5	5	1	2
Exercise	4	3	2	4

* Percents are of the number who have more leisure time. Some of the women did not state what was being done with the extra time.

	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Milwaukee
Shopping	3	4	5	3
Other things ..	15	16	6	11
Doing nothing	6	7	8	4

New Yorkers would appear to be "resting" more than twice as much as inhabitants of Milwaukee as a result of the NRA. Nearly twice as many people in Milwaukee appear to be "reading" as is true in New York.

The "Forum" Reports Its Interests

The Personnel Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company conducted a brief study among 60 employees, most of them in engineering positions and all members of a discussion group called "The Forum," as to what they were doing with their added leisure. Most of these persons are now working four and a half to five days as compared with five and a half days two years ago. Much of this additional time has been absorbed in home maintenance and in improvement although some is used for outdoor recreation. Additional activities listed in the order named were: talking with the family, reading, playing with children, athletics, educational courses, cards, indoor games. Arts and crafts appreciation, civic and political activities appeared near the bottom of the list.

The average hours per week reported spent in various activities were: reading, 10 hours; arts and crafts, including gardening, 6 hours; athletics, 4½ hours; cards, 4 hours; education activities, including the Forum meetings, 5 hours.

Vacations were largely spent in travel, swimming being one of the chief activities mentioned. Activities involving advancement in their vocations play a very small part in the leisure time of this group. The chief obstacles mentioned were: (1) lack of time; (2) cost; (3) cost of travel in vacation periods. The opinion was expressed that the use of leisure of this particular group does not present a very serious problem.

The Leisure Time Activities of 400 Persons

This study was conducted by Miss Marion Flad as a part of her work in the graduate course in occupational attitudes and values at the University of Southern California. The study covered avocations, vocations, leisure time activities participated in, both indoor and outdoor, the average time per week given to activities, the number of hours those replying had been interested in each activity, the attitudes toward activities and attitudes against them. Miss Flad has based the following conclusions on outstanding facts of the study:

1. There is common report that no

real thought had been given to the use of leisure time.

2. A limitless variety of activities more or less unorganized are cited.

3. Many leisure time activities, consciously or unconsciously chosen, balance vocations.

4. A surprisingly large number of activities that have been pursued over a long term of many years are listed.

5. A large percentage of physical exercise pastime activities and hobbies are given; a small percentage of avocations.

6. The need for greater emphasis on avocations, more avocational planning and more avocational guidance is evident.

7. A large number of personal enjoyment activities as opposed to group welfare ones are revealed. This may throw light on why interest in public affairs is low.

8. The need for publicly promoted avocations and public supervision is clear.

"It is an extremely narrow range of activities to which the average person turns in his spare

hours," was the conclusion of the St.

Louis, Missouri,

(Continued on page 579)

Our children must be educated for the use of the leisure which will be theirs abundantly.



Courtesy Highway Beautification Council, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Camp Fire Girls Have An Answer

WHILE those of us who already have more leisure time, and those of us who see it in the offing, are wondering what we shall do with it, Camp Fire Girls are working out their own solution. Their answer to the spare time problem is *hobbies*. They have chosen hobbies as their national project for 1934, and girls everywhere are working on their individual special interests.

There are a good many things girls between ten and twenty can do, especially if they have already been introduced to the Camp Fire Seven Crafts — Home Crafts, Hand Craft, Health Craft, Camping, Nature Craft, Business, and Citizenship.

In order to get a girl well started on her hobby, the national organization has outlined a plan whereby the girl may earn a national award for her beginning work on her chosen project. Some of the requirements in this plan are:

Plan and carry out a dinner, having the place cards, decorations, toasts, entertainment and possibly the dinner itself based on the hobbies of the girls in the group. (Group requirement)

Organize a hobby fair or exhibit to show the hobbies of the girls in the group. (Group requirement)

Make a scrapbook or notebook for your hobby.

Make a plan for carrying out your hobby.

Give a hobby party for relatives or friends, or make a book of hobbies containing a list of friends and their hobbies. Make some contribution to each friend's hobby.

Some of the things which are appealing to Camp Fire Girls as they work on this project are:

Photography — making your own pin-hole camera, specializing in nature photographs, making a collection of pictures of children, pets, historic houses.

"There is no question but what every girl should begin as young as possible to build up a variety of hobbies, hobbies which can fill quiet hours or which can take her out into the open air, even hobbies which can, if necessary, supplement her regular work income and still provide her with an outlet which will express her own desire to create something with her hands. To some of us it is cooking, or knitting, or pottery or writing. That we should develop every possible avenue no one who is familiar with the lives of busy, happy people can deny."—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt* in a letter to Camp Fire Girls regarding the hobbies project.

Story-Telling — making collections of children's stories to tell to younger brothers and sisters, or to tell at camp, at parties.

Camping — making your own cooking utensils to cook out-of-doors, making a map of your county to show the best camping spots, organizing over-night camp trips.

Travel — taking a trip around the world by means of your collection of photographs of foreign countries, collecting pictures of the vehicles used in various countries.

Architecture — making a scrapbook of early American houses, or of modern buildings.

Furniture — making a scrapbook of period furniture, or making models of early American furniture.

Cooking — making an international cook book, making a scrapbook of your favorite party dishes,

A Camp Fire Girl of Worcester became so much interested in cooking while she was earning Home Craft awards that she made up her mind to choose some branch of that art as her vocation. Quite often hobbies like this do turn into both interesting and profitable occupations. Another Camp Fire Girl developed skill and interest in art and verse while she attended a California camp, and finally made book-making her life work.

In early reports from Camp Fire leaders throughout the country where girls are working on this project, many unusual hobbies have come to light. In Pullman, Washington, a team of girls are learning to handle rifles under the direction of an instructor at the state university. In Wichita Falls, Texas, several girls who are interested in horses are teaching other girls to ride, tracing the breeds of the horses at the local academy, and in-

(Continued on page 580)

The Place of Leisure Time in the Modern Social Order

THE SUBJECT, "Why Business or Industry is Interested in Leisure Time Activities," was introduced by General Rees with a number of questions such as: "What have we to do with other people's leisure anyway?" "Why should industry bother about its employees, especially their leisure time?" Reference was made to the many educational courses conducted outside of working hours by the various industries. Examples of interest in educational and recreational opportunities provided by telephone companies were also cited. One example was in the case of a company in Southern California which reported on the tremendous use of the company library during the past two or three years by all kinds of employees. Reference was also made to the sewing classes, to classes in English diction, archaeology, nature study and others, all of which have been extremely popular and which were reported to have had a very favorable and considerable effect on the morale of workers.

Alternate answers were given to the question, "Why is industry interested in employees' leisure and its use?" One of them emphasized the fact that by encouraging the wise use of leisure people are made better and more efficient employees. On the other hand, industry considers provision for its workers' leisure as a cooperative effort in helping attain the highest capabilities of each individual.

Although people do not wish others to do their leisure time planning for them, nevertheless it is important that industry should face the problems involved in the use of leisure time and should help to work out a program based on the best information and wisdom available, this program to be for workers without any force or obligation. A great contribution will be rendered if such a program is worked out in an effort to make available to people the leisure time opportunities which they desire.

The greater leisure which our changing social order is creating is the subject of discussion at meetings of groups of many kinds. We present in this issue a summary of a meeting held under the auspices of the American Women's Association, New York City, at which formal addresses were given by General Robert I. Rees of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and by Dr. Frederick P. Keppel of the Carnegie Corporation. In addition there were brief discussions of various phases of the problem.

The Place of Avocations

In discussing, "The Place of Avocations in the Well Balanced Life," Dr. Keppel illustrated the difficulty in differentiating between vocational and avocational training. It has been said that it is impossible to tell the difference between the two until you are dead, and then it is too late. Instances were cited where individuals through their avocations have made outstanding contributions to civilization. Dr. Keppel feels that possibly there is too much talk about leisure time and not enough emphasis upon the balanced life. One difficulty is that we slipped out of the pioneer stage without realizing it. Pioneer life itself provided the basis for a well-rounded life, but today it is necessary for most of us to seek it outside the job. One difference between the older system of life in England as compared with ours is the fact that in the English *Who's Who* persons' hobbies are invariably mentioned, whereas this information is not considered important in the American *Who's Who*.

There never was a good thing more poorly named than adult education. The term "education" itself has so many unpleasant associations, whereas people do not like to be reminded of the fact that they are adults, especially when the purpose of the movement is to help recapture the spirit of childhood or play which we have been educated out of. All the adult education movement can do is to see that a balanced ration of opportunity is offered in each community, from which the individual does the selecting. There is

no occasion for high-powered salesmanship or pressure, although to a certain extent, people can be led and the conception of guidance is growing in many fields. It is easy to underestimate people's standards. He mentioned how it took radio concerns several years to decide that the best in music is none too good.

There is need for variety in the program in order to provide for each person some form of compensation for his daily task. You cannot be too logical in minding someone else's business. Opportunity for choice must be provided. After all, the real adult education job is for each individual to solve the problem for himself or for herself. It is a move from the realm of work or compulsion to that of freedom. Not only recreational activities must be considered, but for some people religious or civic activities round out their life and afford the compensation from work although for most people these activities are merely added to the load. Happy people are the ones who have achieved the balance. They are often the ones who have taken up and continued something which they missed in childhood whether it be music, arts, crafts or what not. Collecting is a lazy man's way of creating. One warning was offered with reference to the exercise of freedom, namely, the danger of spreading oneself too thin, in nibbling at everything. This results in diversion, not in re-creation.

The experience of the Adjustment Service, New York City, in its attempt to help unemployed persons find their place in life was briefly discussed by E. Dana Caulkins and Jerome H. Bentley of the Service. It had been felt that there might be some resentment on the part of the individuals interviewed at attempts to inquire into their free time interests and activities. Experience showed, however, that there was no basis for this fear. Few of the people interviewed had a basis for judging how they could use their time to the best advantage or what activities would appeal mostly to them. Emphasis was given to the different attitude on the part of people who are unemployed, as compared with employed men and women, in the consideration of their leisure. In the case of the unemployed, the individual is suffering from shell-shock. Rest and repose are very important aspects of avocational life and it is impossible to secure them in the case of unemployed persons without danger of deterioration. The best results have been secured by the Service when

people are shown that leisure time activity has some bearing upon their vocation or avocation.

Leisure Time Studies

Brief reports were also given of recent studies of leisure time interests and activities conducted by the National Young Women's Christian Association* and the National Recreation Association.† A preliminary report was also given on the findings of an inquiry carried on by the American Woman's Association. These findings seem to indicate that business and professional women do not need so much to know what to do with their leisure but how to secure leisure. A surprisingly low degree of participation in various activities was recorded. Three hundred interviews or schedules had been quickly summarized with the following results:

- 125 women reported participation in sports and athletics
- 77 in reading
- 71 in arts and crafts appreciation, including attending concerts
- 37 attending the theater and movies
- 35 church, social and civic activities
- 29 arts and crafts

Reports were given on a number of activity groups sponsored by the American Woman's Association in writing, play discussion, puppetry and music. Instances were cited where individuals had benefited greatly by participation in these activities. The suggestion was offered that in view of the difficulty in arranging definite periods when professional women can attend groups regularly, a service station idea should be developed which would make it possible for various activities to be carried on at different times in order that persons might have an opportunity to join in the activity when they had free time to do so.

Adult Education Interests

The interest in leisure time on the part of the Adult Education Association was discussed by Miss Winifred Fisher of the Association's staff. She emphasized the fact that we should try and solve our own individual problems before attempting to plan programs for other people. It is all wrong that a person who has reached middle age cannot begin to do things and actively participate in various activities. There is need for pioneering to overcome self-consciousness and conventionalism for exploring and experimenting. A warning was issued, however, against the curio type of education which consists primarily of

(Continued on page 582)

* See page 551. † See page 547.

Suggestions for Music Week and Other Weeks

By AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG
National Recreation Association

From inquiries and comments which reach him regarding Music Week observances, Mr. Zanzig has come to feel that there are dozens of communities in which people would like to have, during that week, "a festival that is really festive, a red letter event that will raise musical interest and civic spirit to the year's 'high'." In this article Mr. Zanzig offers suggestions for making music festivals worth while.

THERE IS UNDOUBTED value in making National Music Week an occasion for concerts and recitals by many groups and individuals of the community to whom the prospect of taking part in an observance so generally recognized offers a very welcome incentive for their rehearsals. Many a group and individual have had the satisfaction of performing in public during that week who have had no good opportunity for doing so at any other time. This aspect of Music Week should be maintained as long as it continues to be effective. (An enterprising Music Club which had brought about annually in a city of moderate size as many as ninety-nine concerts in the week was forced to change its tactics because of dwindled audiences. Even the best concerts by professional musicians who gave their services were no longer well attended.) Whatever the conditions, however, a real, outstanding festival can be of great musical and social value. One or more of the following plans for such a festival could be used in, or adapted to, any community in which there is a person willing and able to work to arouse general interest in the prospect and gain cooperation in carrying it out, without any thought of advancement for himself. (He should avoid especially any newspaper ballyhoo for himself.) That person might well be the recreation leader.

Music week is an especially appropriate time for a festival. That it is in the best part of the Spring, when among all country people, at least, there have for centuries been joyous celebrations, is enough to make it appropriate. But any other time in the year, including the Summer with its outdoor possibilities, can also be suitable.

A Festival of Choirs

In many a city two or more church choirs have now and then combined their forces for some special performance that has taken them and their audience to greater heights of inspiration and enjoyment than they ordinarily reach as separate choirs. Some festive events of this kind, as in Waterbury, Connecticut, and in Boston, have brought together as many as thirty choirs, Catholic, Jewish and Protestant, in a great community expression. When so many people give themselves generously to such a community enterprise without compensation and without regard to creed, social standing, politics, nationality or any other classification, an atmosphere is created in the community that is of great value. But a smaller number of choirs, even if they represent only one sect or faith, can also gain and give much through combining for a festival. The new insight and enthusiasm that a very good leader, chosen by the choirmasters and brought, perhaps, from outside the city, can give to them and the singers is an especially valuable possibility.

If the aim is to have only a few choirs combine, the project can be introduced through an interview with each choirmaster, who in turn will consult his pastor, and it can be planned in detail through two or three easily arranged conferences of all the choirmasters whose choirs are to take part in it. But if the aim is to have a community festival, more attention must be given to organizing for it.

One way in which this larger project can be worked out is as follows: Let the idea be presented to each of a few knowing ministers and

choirmasters to find out what they think of it. If they think it good and feasible, arrange to bring about a meeting of choirmasters from all the churches to consider the possibility. The call for this meeting might be made through the City Ministers' Association, the Organists' or Choirmasters' Guild, a Civic Music Committee, a Music Week Committee, the Recreation Commission or by one or more of the most respected choirmasters themselves.

Before the time of the meeting effort should be made to find out what person in the community is regarded by a number of outstanding people, including some choirmasters, as having the standing, civic-mindedness and ardor for such an enterprise as a choir festival, and time and ability to push it forward, so that he would make a good executive for it. He may well be a layman. Try to have him act as temporary chairman at the meeting, and get one of the choirmasters who approved of him to agree to "move" for his election as permanent chairman. At the meeting the idea of the festival is presented. If it is generally approved, a raising of hands showing how many think that their own choirs would enter the festival, the question as to how it could be worked out arises, and modes of organization and action for it are suggested and briefly discussed. The first detail may be the election of a permanent chairman and a secretary. (If there is danger of dissension or unwise choice in an immediate election of a chairman, this detail could be delayed until after the organization is well under way. In any event, an impersonal discussion beforehand of the qualifications that are desirable in the chairman will help toward a wise choice.)

The question of probable costs of the festival will arise early, and it would be very helpful if someone at the meeting were prepared to estimate the costs of using an auditorium for the concert, of using it or some other building or buildings for rehearsals of the combined choirs, of newspaper publicity and of printing posters, programs and tickets. It may be that because the enterprise is a civic one all these things except the printing could be obtained at very little or no cost

through the interest of those in charge of school or other public buildings, of church buildings, and of newspapers. The music should all be of the best, but should as far as possible be also such as is either already owned by many of the choirs or, being usable in church services, might be paid for out of the choir budget or by the singers themselves—perhaps through a registration fee. The remuneration of the leader, while it should be as generous as can justly be borne, may be small if necessarily so. In every section of the country there are now one or more excellent choral leaders whose fervor for the work is greater than their wish for remuneration. A local leader would probably be willing to give his services. Accompanists should also be paid adequately, but they, too, may be very generous in such an enterprise. If an orchestra is to play the accompaniments, the cost of music for it, possibly including the special arranging of some of the music, must be considered as well as the possibility of having to pay some or all of the players. Here again the amateur spirit joined by civic interest may reduce or obviate expense for services.

A moderate charge may be made for admission or a collection taken as in church. One or more blocks of seats or the boxes might be reserved for those who care to pay more, though one price throughout the hall will be better. And an effort might be made to interest certain persons and clubs in buying tickets that are to be given away to worthy persons unable to pay for them. Merchants, especially those dealing with music, may be willing to advertise in the program, but it would be better if this means of obtaining aid could be dispensed with. A sponsoring association should be found or formed to guarantee payment of any deficit up to a certain amount. A music club, the

Chamber of Commerce, a service club, or a few such groups together might undertake the obligation, or a Choral Festival Association be formed of individual guarantors and subscribers.

Finances having been briefly discussed, they are regarded as not necessarily an obstacle, for a not too pretentious festival *could* be given by devoted groups without loss even though

"Music is recognized as an integral part of life, rather than merely an isolated experience. And it is not merely an ornamental fringe upon the edge of life's garment but a vital part of life itself. Beauty permeates the universe. It is the *leaven* that causes life to continue to be a pulsating, throbbing, absorbing thing, not merely a *garnish* that can be added or left off a *capriccio*. A universe without beauty would be a dull, dreary, hopeless universe. It is music and the other arts that make life interesting and bearable."—*Karl W. Gehrken*s, in the *Music Supervisors Journal*.

no charge for admission were made. Further discussion of the festival reveals the following task: (1) gaining the cooperation of the Ministers' Association; (2) registration of choirs or of individuals; (3) choice of conductor and associate conductor; (4) choice of music; (5) making a schedule of rehearsal times and places and arranging for the recording of attendance at them; (6) choice of an auditorium for the concert and arrangement for ushers, decorations, etc.; (7) finances; (8) publicity.

A small committee is appointed at once for each of tasks 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, the chairman deciding to delay appointing committees for the other three tasks until after considering whether any interested laymen might be better able to serve on these than the choirmasters. Suggestions are invited from the "floor" for each committee's work and for the chairman's choice of additional committees. At a second meeting within a week or so the first five committees should be ready to report, and their suggestions should be freely discussed and voted upon. A date should be determined for a meeting with the conductor and his associate at which the music and other details of the program could be gone over, interpretations indicated, and a schedule of rehearsals could be completed. If the chief conductor is from outside the city, he might be regarded as "guest conductor." The associate conductor should be a member of the community. The civic orchestra might play the accompaniments and one or more instrumental compositions. (The festival might be the motive for *starting* a civic orchestra if there is none already organized.)

The congregations of the church should be especially invited to the festival, and with the rest of the audience be given opportunity for great congregational singing in one or more fine well-known hymns or chorales with the orchestra or organ and with or without the choirs. The hymns or chorales should be chosen long in advance, so that the congregations could be given opportunity to become entirely familiar with them



Wandering sport teachers in Germany enliven their journeys with music making as they travel from one community to another.

through their use in the regular church services now and then, and through special "hymn sings" in which they are practiced with fuller insight and appreciation.

Thus the congregations as well as the choirs may prepare, with growing interest, for the great event. This interest might be further enhanced by having a certain section in the auditorium reserved for each congregation, a report from the latter indicating beforehand how many seats should be in its section. There are rich possibilities in the use of descants sung by choir sopranos while the rest of the choir and the entire audience sing the familiar hymn tunes. Antiphonal singing between the choirs and the audience, alternates between accompanied and unaccompanied singing, and the cumulative effect of having section after section of the audience and choir join in the singing are additional resources for heightening the audiences part in the festival. In a large city a festival might be developed in each district instead of in the city as a whole.

A Festival of Secular Mixed Choruses

Much of what has been said of a festival of choirs can be applied to a combination of mixed choruses not connected with churches. The festival might enlist choirs as well as secular choruses as in Waterbury, Connecticut, where the latter groups each sung separately on the program of the combined choirs, or as in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where all joined in a single choral body that included also many individuals who had not been in any choral organization. This community chorus gave a performance of the "Messiah" which was sponsored and "underwritten" as a community enterprise by a local newspaper, in each of whose daily issues during a certain period there appeared registration blanks to be filled out by would-be singers who were then assigned by a personnel committee to one or another organized

chorus for rehearsals. The recent development of new choruses under the direction of leaders employed through the CWS or a similar relief agency calls naturally for cooperation of those choruses in a festival led by the best leader obtainable.

A Festival of Children's Choruses

Recently in Philadelphia, seven hundred boys and girls, all treble voices, from thirty-two recreation centers, settlements and orphanages where they had been rehearsing in small groups, joined in remarkably lovely singing of carols in a Christmas festival. There they were, in the fine, big Irvine Auditorium of the University of Pennsylvania—many of them accustomed in their out-of-school hours to hard-boiled singing of adult popular songs—taking purely voluntary and happy part in fine, simple songs, including the Bach chorale, "Good News from Heaven" sung in unison. They and their leaders, twelve of whom were volunteers who were asked only for two months' spare time help in preparing the Christmas music, wanted to continue beyond that period and are now preparing for a Spring festival in which it is expected they will be accompanied by a symphony orchestra. The plan is to have the orchestra start with the Overture to the opera "Hansel and Gretel," followed by the children's singing of the two folk songs from the opera, the dance song, the Sandman's song and the Prayer, all with the rich accompaniment of the orchestra, and then to have the latter play the Dream Pantomime music during which, in the opera, the fourteen angels come down from heaven and dance as angels should around Hansel and Gretel asleep in a forest.

Anyone who knows this music and knows how beautifully a group of interested children can be led to sing, knows also that no other musical effort, no matter how grand, could be more delightful than this or more enriching to the spirit of everyone concerned in it. That it is all a product of the play time and real desire of the children makes it especially valuable; for no matter how much is accomplished in music in the schools, there is still the need to have the lovely singing of good songs integrated in the play life of the children. However, the rehearsals can be more easily and dependably planned and held in the schools under direction of the school music teachers, and this way of preparing can have very valuable results also.

The volunteer leaders in Philadelphia were carefully chosen and given five 2-hour sessions of training in which the paid leaders that some of the centers have did also take part. For a longer program by the children than the one described, more excerpts from "Hansel and Gretel" could be sung, or a group of folk songs could be added, such as are to be found in the best school music books and in special collections like "Ten Folk Songs and Ballads," a pamphlet published by the E. C. Schirmer Music Company of Boston at ten cents a copy plus postage. An inexpensive publication of "Hansel and Gretel" containing the music of only the portions that are within the powers of children to learn readily—the rest of the opera being given without its music—is edited by Berta Elsmith and obtainable from C. C. Birchard & Company, Boston.

A Festival of Women's Choruses

Choruses of members of Parent-Teacher Associations, Women's Clubs and Music Clubs could enjoy very much getting ready for and taking part in a festival. The prospect might bring many a woman into a chorus who would otherwise not have sought that means of happiness. Perhaps it is not too sentimental to say that many a boy and girl in the audience might gain a pride in his or her mother, so often merely taken for granted in the home, as new and delightful as the sense of inner worth and freedom of spirit that she might gain. The project might be sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Associations of the city. If there are not groups of Mothersingers, as a national movement in those Associations has named them, a festival might be a very effective motive for starting them.

The carefully selected and graded "List of Music for Women's Voices," published by the National Recreation Association at fifteen cents a copy could help in the making of a program for the choruses. Each of the latter might sing briefly alone as well as in the combination of them, but it is the singing of them all together that is most important. Almost equally important could it be to plan to have members of Parent-Teacher Associations, music clubs and other women's clubs who are to be in the audience sing two or three songs in unison with or without the festival chorus. These songs, carefully chosen, would be learned at regular meetings of the associations and clubs. Songs that are well suited to home singing, like "Morning Comes Early," "Alleluia!"

and "The Golden Day is Dying" in "Ten Folk Songs and Ballads," mentioned above, would be especially valuable. They can be learned very readily by rote with nothing more than copies of the words in the hands of the singers. A song leader appointed by each club or association would meet with all the other song leaders and the person who is to lead the general singing at the festival, and go over the music together. If people are looking forward not merely to hearing the concert but also to taking part in it themselves, and are actively preparing for it, they are likely to be unusually eager about it. A special section in the auditorium might be reserved for each club or association.

A Festival of Children's and Women's Choruses

Such a children's song festival as has been described might take place on the same program as the women's festival, with some features involving them both. The children might sing the descant of one or more songs, the tunes of which are to be sung by the women's chorus, by the audience, or by both. From Carl Fischer, Inc. Cooper Square, New York, can be obtained very lovely descants to "All Through the Night," "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," "Golden Slumbers," "The Bluebells of Scotland," and many other well-known as well as less familiar songs.

The children's chorus might be of girls only and there might be an additional chorus of girls from the high schools or from among those, say, between the ages of 18 and 25, who have graduated from the high school choruses or who for some other reason can be attracted to such an opportunity. This would exemplify the continuance of musical interest in expression from childhood through adulthood, which is what school music teachers and all others who recognize the values thereof are eager to have happen.

A Festival of Men's Choruses

This festival would be for the men what the one last described would be for the women. The service clubs, the Chamber of Commerce and any other groups of men who could be interested in attending the concert should be invited to take part in the general singing by the audience sometimes with and sometimes without the festival chorus, learning the songs during the usual music periods of their regular meetings. If there is a good band available, it might, in addition to play-

ing two or three compositions alone accompany this general singing. Among songs well suited to this singing are:

Home on the Range

Shenandoah (An American and English sea chantey)

Away to Rio (An American and English sea chantey)

The Netherlands Thanksgiving Hymn

The Men of Harlech (Using the text about singers instead of soldiers that is in "Twice 55 Community Songs, Brown Book, published by C. C. Birchard & Co., and in the Community Songs leaflet issued by The National Recreation Association at \$1.10 per hundred copies, postpaid)

The Reapers' Song (A gay one published by The E. C. Schirmer Music Co.)

Pilgrims' Chorus from Tannhauser (in unison)

At least one service club, the Los Angeles Kiwanis Club, has proved that the Pilgrims' Chorus can be learned with enjoyment and fine stirring effect during the regular music period of the club meetings. There are greater songs than this within the powers of the men, but this would be especially impressive to them and the audience, especially if the entire festival chorus would sing it with them accompanied by the band.

A chorus of boys or of young men, or a chorus of each, to share the program with the older men, would be a very significant as well as enjoyable feature.

A Two- or Three-Day Festival

Several or all of the festivals thus far described might together comprise a two- or three-day affair which, if under excellent leadership as to choice as well as performance of the music, could approach being as honored a community enterprise as are the great festivals in Worcester, Ann Arbor, Westchester County, N. Y., and a few other places. This approach could be all the more welcome and worthy if the last professional concert of a series such as is arranged by so-called Civic Music Associations and the like, could be integrated in the community's own festival, thus bringing to it an outside great orchestra or soloists or a great leader.

Folk Festivals

Where there are groups of foreign-born people there are likely to be folk singers and folk-dancers who would be glad to prepare to take part in a folk festival with all its color of native costumes as well as its music and rhythmic movement. Detailed suggestions for various types of such festivals are available in the following books:

"Folk Festivals and the Foreign Community" by Dorothy G. Spicer, published by the Womans Press, 600 Lexington Ave., New York. Price \$1.00

(Continued on page 582)

Fall and Winter Hiking

The story of a club
that has never been
known to postpone a
hike merely because
it started to rain!

By
VIRGIL SKIPTON

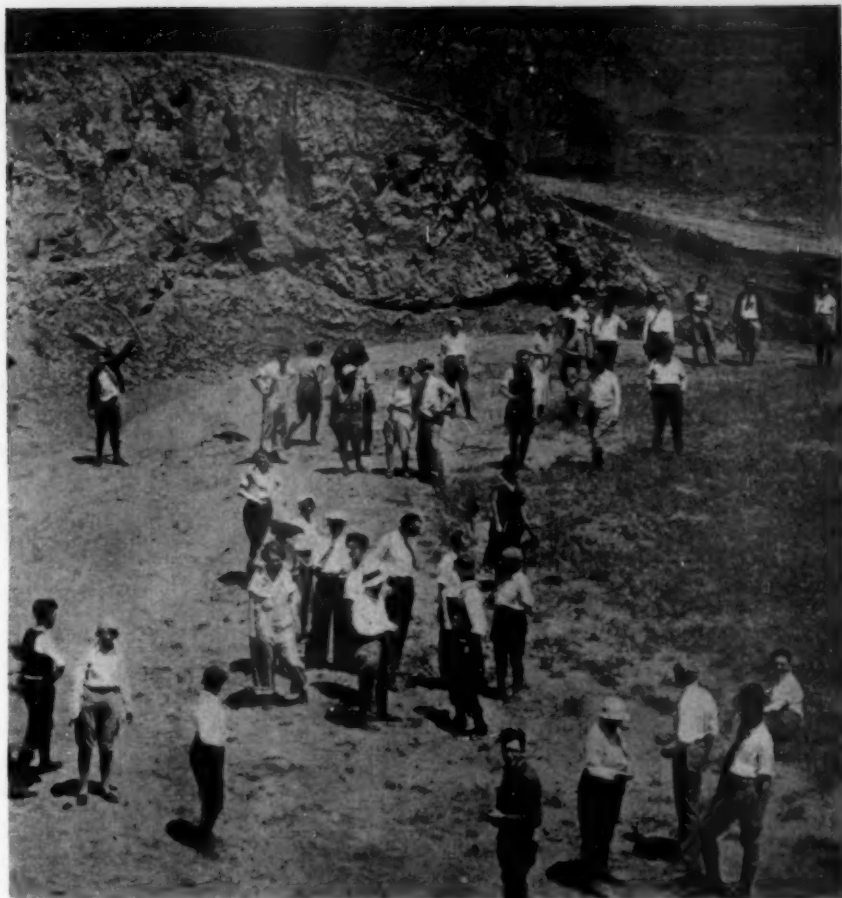


Photo by Elvan McClenahan

Last Spring the Hastings Outdoor Club played
host to the Walking Club of Omaha, Nebraska.

THE COMING of fall and winter causes many to picture for themselves a period of semi-invalid activities so far as recreation is concerned. This may be due in part to their "bring-in' up" or to their environment, or it may mean simply that they have never been exposed to, or at least have never caught, the fever of enthusiasm that motivates an increasing number from year to year and causes them to don their "red flannels" or their equivalent, and to learn the joy of outdoor activity when the air is crisp and the thermometer goes to the cellar. To these hardened ones, the winter affords an opportunity to indulge in forms of recreation far superior, for them at least, to anything that summer offers—skating, skiing, ice-boating, coasting, along with hiking and all kinds of winter games.

The Outdoor Club of Hastings, Nebraska, which has hiked every Sunday afternoon for over

two years, has this slogan: "No hike postponed on account of weather." In fact, to listen in as they enthusiastically recount their many varied experiences, one might easily get the idea that the worse the weather the better the time. This may not be literally true but certainly it takes more than weather to dampen the spirits of this hardy group!

The Hastings Outdoor Club was started in the summer of 1931. That first fall was a time of much debating. Fall is of course an ideal time for outings of all kinds, and during the milder weather there was no talk of abandoning the hikes until Spring, but as the days got colder and the frosts came, followed by ice and snow, the question arose from time to time as to whether they should continue during the winter. Always, when a vote was taken, it was unanimous in favor of continuing. (Continued on page 583)

Budgeting Your Spare Time

Don't be a spendthrift with your
free time! Use a budget system.

EACH WEEK you spend a certain amount of time working, sleeping, eating, dressing and riding to and from your place of business.

After allowing for all these things, plus a liberal allowance for time wasted or spent on unavoidable trifles, the chances are you *still have thirty hours a week left.*

You can convert this gift of spare time into one or more of the following things for yourself:

- Mastery of an art or craft
- A satisfying hobby
- A rich mental life
- Sound health and a strong body
- Outdoor skills
- Expert knowledge of some field
- Advancement in your work
- A high school education
- A college education

There Is Just One "If"

If you want to make your spare time count for the most in terms of enjoyment, refreshment and ultimate satisfaction, you must *plan*.

You must *budget your spare time*. This means planning how to use it.

Planning involves three steps:

(1) Figuring out *how much* spare time you have each week after sleeping, dressing, eating, riding and working.

(2) *Dividing* this spare time into two parts:

(a) The part you will spend in *miscellaneous* activities, including time more or less wasted

(b) The part you will devote to some *planned* recreation, hobby or other play activities

(3) *Choosing* your recreation, hobby or other play activities.

The Department of Research and Education of the Community Council of St. Louis is sponsoring a series of popular radio addresses under the title, "Adventures in the Use of Spare Time." These addresses have to do with hobbies, gardening, the services of local leisure-time agencies such as the library and museum, and similar subjects. In connection with this series the Community Council is issuing a number of mimeographed pamphlets on the use of leisure time. We present here the pamphlet "Budgeting Your Spare Time."

A Daily Schedule

Why not take out your pencil and paper and figure out your daily schedule and week-end schedule? In this way you can spot your spare time. For example, suppose you work forty hours a week, or eight hours a day, five days a week. Then your schedules would look something like these:

Week Days—

- 7:00 to 7:30 A. M.—Dressing, shaving, etc.
- 7:30 to 8:00 A. M.—Breakfast
- 8:00 to 8:30 A. M.—Going to work
- 8:30 to 12:30 P. M.—Morning work
- 12:30 to 1:30 P. M.—Lunch
- 1:30 to 5:30 P. M.—Afternoon work
- 5:30 to 6:00 P. M.—Going home
- 6:00 to 7:00 P. M.—Dinner
- 7:00 to 10:30 P. M.—SPARE TIME
- 10:30 to 11:00 P. M.—Making ready for bed
- 11:00 to 7:00 A. M.—Sleeping

Saturday and Sunday—

- 7:00 to 7:30 A. M.—Dressing, shaving, etc.
- 7:30 to 8:00 A. M.—Breakfast
- 8:00 to 1:00 P. M.—SPARE TIME
- 1:00 to 2:00 P. M.—Lunch or dinner
- 2:00 to 6:00 P. M.—SPARE TIME
- 6:00 to 7:00 P. M.—Dinner or supper
- 7:00 to 10:30 P. M.—SPARE TIME
- 10:30 to 7:00 A. M.—Sleeping

If you have Saturday and Sunday off more than half your spare time will be on those two days. If you work six days a week, including Saturday, but fewer than eight hours a day, you will have more spare time on week days and less on week-ends. Plan your spare time activities accordingly.

Recreation, Stimulation, Advancement

Your spare time should bring you one, two or preferably all three of the following things:

(1) Recreation; (2) Stimulation; (3) Advancement

Recreation means play, relaxation, refreshment—something you do just for the moment without thought of tomorrow.

Stimulation comes from the kind of activity you pursue systematically and with growing interest and skill, but without thought of financial reward.

Advancement comes from exploring the possibilities of your vocation or extending the frontiers of your present knowledge of your industry.

There is time for all three—recreation, stimulation, advancement—if you budget your spare time. You may get them separately; you may combine two or all three. For example, such things as music, tennis, model ship building or astronomy are both recreation and stimulation to many people.

There is romance in your job, your business or your industry. If you know how to find it, you can add the element of advancement to recreation and stimulation. From what parts of the world do the materials used in your industry come? What problems in economics arise in bringing them together? How does your job fit into the industry as a whole and how does your industry fit into the scheme of world economics? What changes are going on that affect your job? How can you meet them? The man who is curious and alert about such things finds his work twice as interesting. He is hard to keep down.

If you read Ilin's "New Russia's Primer" you will see how fascinating the picture of industry can be. Start asking for

books on your industry at the library. The fact that it is your industry will make the terminology easy. The references in one book will lead to others and whole new vistas will open before you.

Physical Versus Mental Activities

The question arises: Should one read books or play tennis? Should he practice on a violin or on a punching bag?

A good rule is to spend at least part of your spare time using those parts of mind and body which tend to grow stale on the job at which you earn your daily bread.

Dr. Paul Zentay, Assistant City Health Commissioner, whose suggestions figured heavily in the preparation of this booklet, suggests the following:

For Manual Workers. Three-fourths of the budgeted time in reading or study in some field in which you are interested. One-fourth in some form of athletics or outdoor life which brings different muscles into play than those used at work.

For Office Workers. Give some time regularly to athletics and outdoor activities, including getting in touch with nature. The rest of the budgeted time may be devoted to either physical or

In budgeting your free time be sure to set aside a portion of it for seasonal sports.



What Budgeting Means

"Budgeting your spare time means planning how to use it. Today planning is a part of any big endeavor that is successfully carried out. Your life's happiness is your biggest endeavor. *Planning can make life mean more to you.*"

mental exercise, depending on interests and need for relaxation. This is a matter for you to decide.

Budgeting spare time is

an idea for the whole family.

It is a good plan if members of the family can share some of their spare time activities together. There is nothing like doing interesting things together for strengthening the bonds of family affection. In Europe families take their recreation together much more than in America, and family solidarity is stronger there.

The old custom of reading aloud in family circle is one that deserves to be revived. Going out together on a picnic, a nature study trip or a visit to the zoo is another idea. Hobbies such as airplane model building can be shared by father and son, rug making by mother and daughter.

Be sure your children acquire leisure-time interests. They are growing up in a world in which they will have still more spare time than you have today. They should learn how to use it now.

Women are in on the spare time proposition, too. People used to say that "man's work is from sun to sun but woman's work is never done." That was in the days of the spinning wheel. It is no longer true. Women today can enjoy a regular amount of spare time the same as men.

Children need not take *all* a mother's time. Outstanding child psychologists, themselves parents, say the children are better off if they are not tied to their mother's apron strings *every* minute of the day. With a nursery room or a back yard playground they can be left alone a good deal of the time. Read "Child Guidance" by Dr. and Mrs. Blanton.

How to Find Suitable Interests

It is always better to have a definite plan than to go about investing one's leisure in a haphazard way. An interest consistently pursued grows on one. You may have only a mild interest at first, but if you have chosen the right thing, it will become more and more fascinating. One reason is that you come to know more about it as time goes on. You can become a real authority in the field of your choice. No one with a consistent spare

time interest ever needs be bored. There is too much to find out about for that.

The main thing is not to procrastinate but to start in.

Set aside regularly a certain time for your chosen activity until it becomes a habit. The main principle in habit forming is to make no exceptions at first. Later on you won't want to make any.

What Budgeting Doesn't Mean

"Budgeting your spare time doesn't mean taking the joy out of life so that you never have a moment to call your own. Rather, it means *putting joy in by saving yourself from boredom.*"

A Word to the Unemployed

A period of unemployment can especially be made an opportunity for self-improvement and enhancement of one's capacity to get the most out of life. Many an unemployed man has used his enforced leisure to learn a new trade or acquire a new ability that helped put him back on his feet.

The suggestions about knowing your industry better apply to the unemployed man or woman too. Find out more about the industry in which you last worked or in which you expect to work in the future. Broaden your vocational equipment. Learn about the side lines to your old job. Read up on what the fellow next above you did and the fellow in the next department. The more niches you can fit into the better your chances.

Size up the future of your vocation. Are there likely to be more chances or fewer? What new things do you need to learn about to keep in step with the times? Do you keep in touch with business conditions, particularly in your industry so that you can anticipate opportunities? Do you know when new plants are opening up or moving into St. Louis? Read *St. Louis Business* (Industrial Club) and *Monthly Review* (Federal Reserve Bank, Eighth District) and keep abreast of developments. You can consult the former in the Applied Science Room and the latter in the Reference Room of the Public Library.

Do you know how to act when you interview a prospective employer? Do you know how to present your own qualifications modestly but convincingly? Can you write a good letter of application? A good letter has often landed a man a job.

Read these or similar books:

Graham: "How to Get a Job During a Depression"

Vernon: "Modern Business Letters"

Kitson: "I Find My Vocation"

The unemployed person, of course, should not forget play any more than his employed neighbor. Even if spare time activity does no more than keep him from brooding on his troubles, it is well worth while. Our President has assured the nation that no one is going to starve. The man who is doing all he can for himself and his family should quit worrying unduly. The best way to keep from worrying is to keep one's mind occupied with something else.

Ten Concrete Suggestions

(1) Write to the Community Council for its free booklet entitled "The Hobby Horse," in which dozens of hobbies and recreations are listed. Listen to the Council broadcasts on "Adventures in the Use of Spare Time" every Tuesday morning at 10:15 over Station KWK.

(2) Go to the Public Library and inquire about books on hobbies, on collecting things, on your industry or job or on some subject or craft in which you are interested.

(3) If you enjoy doing things with your hands, consider the possibilities of carpentry, modeling, model making, metal work, carving, glass blowing, printing, etc. The Community Council has a free booklet on ship model building.

(4) Your own back yard can be the site of a well equipped playground at little or no cost. Send for the free Community Council booklet on this subject. Participate in some sport yourself instead of just watching others.

(5) Gardening is the delight of thousands. Even a window box or a tank of underwater plants can afford great pleasure. The Community Council will be glad to send you a copy of a Missouri College of Agriculture bulletin on home gardening.

(6) Pets are not confined to dogs and cats. Birds, turtles, fish, even monkeys and alligators, are interesting companions.

(7) Music and art are not the monopoly of geniuses. All of us can learn something about them for our own enjoyment even though we never go on the concert stage or have our works exhibited. Or if we don't perform ourselves, we can enjoy the work of others.

(8) Expert knowledge of some field—chemistry, astronomy, plant life, economics, a foreign language—is within the reach of every one with spare time. Dr. Zentay says: "They used to say

that knowledge is power, but I strongly feel that knowledge is more a pleasure than anything else."

(9) Helping make your community a better place in which to live is one of the most satisfying activities. Look into the work of different civic organizations. Learn about municipal affairs. Take a more active part in the work of your church and club.

Volunteer your part-time services to a social agency, a boys' club or a settlement. Communicate with the Placement Bureau, Community Council, 613 Locust Street (Garfield 2600).

(10) Finish your high school or college education. Ten thousand are attending evening school in St. Louis now. You can complete an entire high school education in four to six years at evening school, or less if you have some credits from day school. Inquire of or write to the Board of Education.

"The testimony of a large number of successful teachers is that subjects may be mastered by the adult of experience in less time than is necessary for the regular high school pupil," says the local evening school bulletin.

The local universities offer evening, late afternoon and Saturday classes. You can complete most of the work for a college degree this way—all of it in certain departments. In addition, correspondence courses bearing college credit are offered by the University of Missouri from Columbia.

"One of the happiest men I know has won and lost a small fortune. Yet his adversity has never soured him nor taken the edge off his remarkable capacity to enjoy little things. 'Why worry about vanished money?' he asks. 'I have enough to get along. I have my family, my books, and my pipe. Good music was never cheaper. A twist of my radio dial brings me symphonies, operas or popular ballads. I still enjoy a sunset, the rising of the moon, and a walk in the rain. My work brings me less money, but I think I am rendering better service to people than I ever did before. I've got contentment.' This man's quiet philosophy of life is rather too obvious to need further comment. Education should lead ultimately in the direction which he has taken. It is a wise thing to see that in *your* education you do not overlook the elements which *develop the capacity to enjoy life.*"—James A. Moyer, Massachusetts Department of Education.

The Automobile as a Factor in Recreation

HOW ARE PEOPLE going to use their new leisure?

By PAUL M. RYAN

This is a question civic leaders and community workers everywhere are asking. Automobile manufacturers are wondering how the new leisure will affect them for the motor car has become one of the most powerful recreational factors in the nation. "Through it," states the report of ex-President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends, "America has changed to a nation of tourists and mobility is an almost determining factor in all our outdoor recreational life."

There are, for example, Mr. and Mrs. Billy Smith, typical of young America. Billy is back at work and a five day week is his. At the close of many a working day he and his wife and family will motor to parks, bathing beaches, golf links and other recreation resorts inaccessible in the pre-automobile era.

The American Automobile Association has estimated that 45,000,000 of our 120,000,000 population took vacation tours by motor in 1929, while in 1930, 92 per cent of the visitors to the national forests and 85 per cent of the visitors to the national parks used automobiles as their means of conveyance. In 1933, according to estimates of the Office of National Parks, 788,809 private automobiles entered the twenty-one national parks.

President Roosevelt's drive for shorter work days and work weeks seems certain to exert an immense influence on pleasure motoring. If a man works seven or eight hours in a mill instead of nine or ten, he and his wife may drive to a ball park so he can join the mill nine in a game during evenings lengthened by daylight saving. With an additional holiday each week-end the radius of short trips from population centers may be extended many miles beyond the point to which it is possible to drive every Sunday. With free Saturdays added to the vacation, motorists may range

Throngs of people at recent automobile shows; greatly increased production of cars; nation-wide interest in such events as General Motors' Silver Jubilee celebration — these are a few of the signs pointing to an ever growing use of the automobile in the increasing leisure which America is to have.

still further afield. It seems certain that more leisure, other factors being equal, will result in more motor

touring. To quote again the Social Trends Committee: "With the acceptance of the automobile, the individual citizen in virtually all classes of the population has acquired a vehicle that gives a freedom of control in personal transportation such as never before existed. Potential mobility is increased immeasurably, and easy, swift movement over distances formerly traversed but rarely is achieved. The result has been a transformation of social habits."

The Family Goes Pleasure Touring

The development of family pleasure touring, as distinguished from purposeful travel, is almost exclusively a feature of the automobile era. The first pleasure trips probably were "stag" parties. In "A Story of the Stone Age," H. G. Wells gives us his vision of man's

first pleasure ride when he tells how Ugh-lomi, a hairy warrior of some 50,000 years ago, jumped from a tree to the back of a young stallion, struck his horse one blow with his flint ax and was off in a burst of plunging speed. Eventually the horse ran under a low limbed tree and man's first pleasure ride ended in dusty humiliation, even as many of his first motor trips ended with the driver under his car, monkey wrench in hand and rage in his heart. But that ride may be classed as a pleasure trip because it gave the flint worker much enjoyment and was undertaken with definite, purposeful destination. Both Ugh-lomi and the horse started as many motorists do, without knowing where they were going or why.

Perhaps Ugh-lomi, after he had tamed his horse and recovered from his tumble, allowed his young wife to sit astride while his pet mare ambled across Stone Age meadows. Possibly he held his young son on a still gentler mount while the animal took a few steps. Family riding excursions,

however, were things of the far future. Even when carriages and coaches appeared, some 49,000 odd years after Ugh-lomi's horseback jaunt, it was generally believed that woman's place was the home and that children should be seldom seen and never heard. Only the rich could afford pleasure riding. The poor man guarded the Sunday rest of his horse more jealously than he stood up for his own lecture. Young men took their sweethearts buggy riding, and farmers carried their families to church and on occasional visits in hacks. They might drive to the annual Fourth of July picnic, but it required a great deal of urging to induce a hard working man to hitch up and go driving after supper.

The extent to which the automobile has changed all this must be measured in figures whose magnitude reminds the casual reader of some astronomer's talk of "island universes." Figures in millions mean little to any one except financiers and statisticians. At Jones Beach when the average person sees cars parked by thousands, row on row, it does not change the picture much to learn that around 21,000,000 passenger cars were registered in the United States in 1932. On a hot Sunday why should one pause to reflect that at this very moment ball players are motoring to thousands of sand lot diamonds, golfers are loading their sticks into the car, tennis fans are driving to the courts, and families all the way from Maine to California, are packing the lunch for automobile picnics?

The Hoover Social Trends Committee estimated the cost of United States pleasure travel at more than \$6,000,000,000 a year, with automobile touring by far the largest single item. The American Automobile Association set the motor touring figure at \$3,200,000,000 for 1930, with 80 per cent of the money spent for lodging, meals, amusements, and other pleasures en route.

Making Parks Accessible

Writing in a symposium on state parks, Beatrice Ward Nelson says these recreation areas grew as a result of the automobile and the need for open spaces easily accessible to the public. Horace M. Albright, formerly director of the National Park Service, describes the state parks in his 1932 report as

"The automobile has changed the entire picture of recreation, and recreation is important in the life of every individual. It has taken millions out of the crowded cities and carried them into the great outdoors. Thousands of hunters and fishermen are enabled to enjoy their favorite form of recreation with little cost. Thousands of families take motoring vacations each summer, seeing cities and states they have never seen before. The barriers of provincialism and isolation have been leveled by the automobile."—From the *I. M. A. News*, November 29, 1933.

"the near-at-home outing places for nearly 45,000,000 persons every year." There are now state parks in 45 states. The Hoover Social Trends Committee points out the greatest development of state parks has been in the eastern and northern commonwealths with dense population, adding that many have been equipped for campers and are becoming popular for week-end trips from neighboring cities.

Statistics, however dull in themselves, drive home strikingly the revolution the automobile has wrought in national parks travel. In 1908 Mount Rainier National Park first allowed automobiles to enter its confines. It was the first national park to admit motor traffic, and it is interesting to note that in the same year New York City barred automobiles from its streets.

In 1909, with only Mount Rainier Park open to motorists, the whole national park system had 86,089 visitors. By 1933, with all national parks admitting automobiles, the number of visitors to national parks and monuments had increased to 3,455,365. The national park director's report showed that 788,809 automobiles and motorcycles entered the parks during the 1933 season. In other words, automobiles and motorcycles in the parks in 1933 totaled over nine times the number of individual visitors who used the park system a quarter century before.

There are several reasons why the automobile was needed to transform the national parks and monuments into 12,592,316 acres of playground. Most of the parks are located in the West, far from the great population centers. Cheap, rapid travel, such as the automobile affords, was necessary to enable people to reach those areas. Good roads and the low priced automobiles developed after the World War put motoring within reach of the average family.

Even in development of municipal and county parks the automobile has been a tremendous factor. The Hoover Social Trends Committee cites figures showing that in 1930, 186 cities in 41 states had a total of 381 parks outside their corporate limits. Due to improved transportation, county and state parks now supplement the rec-

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Winter Sports in the Black Hills

When the trumpeters of
winter snows announce
Black Hills are white!



By MARGARET S. BRIDGE

MORE THAN an half cenutry ago the cry, "Thar's gold in them thar hills," sent men from far and near up Black Hills gulches with pick, shovel and gold pan. Soon they built roads over which to carry supplies to camp.

Today those same gulches, whose walls in earlier days caught and sent back the creak of heavy ox-drawn carts and the shouts of bull-whackers, are reverberating the low swish of skis and the joyous laughter of men and women whose only quest is for the physical, mental and spiritual gold that lies all along the way of the "chief glory of winter snows—the cross-country ski trip." Not a Saturday or Sunday but finds an enthusiastic group, gaily appparelled in thick wool socks, bright sweaters and sturdy trousers, cruising Indian style down an ever alluring white trail.

Its accessibility by railroad makes Trojan, elevation over 6,500 feet, the favorite starting point for cruisers. Usually they take the train up rugged Spearfish Canyon to the dormant mining town, and without the exertion of an uphill climb are ready for a four or five mile slide down one of the many gulches leading to points several thousand feet below, where cars await them.

From the starting point the adventurer gets wide views, embracing distant Crow Peak and Bear Butte with Perry Peak and Bald Mountain seeming almost close enough to touch. On the drop downward he has the depth, distance and the deep mysterious blues of the rocky gulch. More intimately he passes through matchless vistas of aspen, birch, snow-covered spruce and majestic pine.

Winter trees are beautiful in a forest, one sense even though he may not be articulate. The eye catches the details of snow prints—of deer, of elk and porcupine; and if the ear be attuned it records the drumming of a ruffled grouse, the chuckle of a chickadee, or the soft sibilant chir-r-r-r of a flock of Bohemian waxwings.

So much emphasis upon the beauty that one absorbs on a ski trail in silent winter woods gives but one side of the picture. There is the exhilaration of the steep slide, the curve successfully made, and the spills that send a skier down a slope to recover a ski that has been disconnected, or leave him struggling in a deep drift for a solution of how to regain his footing without the aid of a wrecker or three or four companions.

It is the localities, not tourist socialites, who have rolled up the curtain upon the beauties and joys of these mountain trails. It is as though people in Spearfish, Deadwood, Lead and other hill towns of South Dakota had been living in the hills, yet living without them. But with the curtain up and the stage of the enchanted wilds revealed, it is safe to predict that the red-blooded, revitalizing sport of ski-cruising will continue year in and year out as soon as the trumpeters of winter snows announce that Black Hills are white.

"If all of our children—men, women and children—could really enjoy life, could appreciate the great out-of-doors and could get genuine pleasure from all their leisure time, good citizenship would become far more meaningful than it is today."—W. S. Taylor.

How to Produce a Play

By JACK STUART KNAPP
National Recreation Association

"Clothes make the man" is an old saying well known to every costume director.

The magic through which canton flannel is transformed into kingly purple velvet; the alchemy which changes cheesecloth into silk — these secrets and many others Mr. Knapp discloses in this month's installment of his interesting drama "serial!" In the next issue he will describe various methods of make-up.

EVERY PRODUCING group should accumulate a theater wardrobe or costume chest where used costumes can be stored. By means of slight alterations, dyeing and painting, many costumes can be used again and again. A survey of the community's attics will usually bring in treasures for the wardrobe.

The experienced actor pays great attention to his costume because he knows that it tells his character and makes him different from everyone else upon the stage. It is his label. In this sense every play is a costume play. The black frock coat, stiff white shirt front and flowing windsor tie of the aristocratic old time gambler give us an insight into his personality, just as the gaudy checks and loud colors of the cheap race track sport betray his characteristics. A study of men and their clothing is a great aid in building a characterization.

Stage lighting allows the costume artist to use inexpensive materials in place of expensive ones. For example, a purple velvet robe is needed for the king in the play. Purple velvet is expensive, so the costume artist hunts for a material that has somewhat the same general texture and decides upon canton flannel. Dipping the flannel in purple dye and placing it on the stage under light, he finds that it still looks like flannel. But if he will take the same white flannel and dip it first in a red dye and then in a blue (red and blue make purple), then place it on the stage under light, it takes on the appearance of velvet. The material must be dipped in two colors of dye, not one, and it should not be dyed too evenly. In the same way he finds that he can use cheesecloth, after rinsing out the stiffening, for silk, and unbleached muslin for taffeta.

In using these "economy" silks and velvets on the stage, however, consistency must be the rule. As long as all the actors on the scene wear them, the audience thinks that they are silk and velvet, but if an actor steps on the stage in real silk or velvet there is a contrast and the illusion is destroyed.

Embroidered designs and borders can be painted on the material with show card paint. The audience will never know it from the real thing. Details on the stage are lost. The size of the stitches, the color of the thread, do not matter in the least. No one will ever see them. Like everything else in the theatre, costume is magnified. Seek for the big sweeping effects, but avoid anachronisms.

In making costumes of other countries or past periods, the costume director first finds pictures in costume books, the Encyclopedia Britannica, National Geographic Magazines, histories, geographies, or from other authentic sources. He then copies the costume, working for the broad general effect and paying little attention to the details. He makes the costume of inexpensive materials which have the same general texture as the expensive material in the original costume. He observes very carefully the seven points which follow:

Characterization. Will this costume tell the audience who and what the actor is supposed to be?

Historical Authenticity. Does the costume represent the correct period of the action in the play? Styles vary. If the reader doubts it, let him look at a 1908 dress!

Geographical Correctness. Does the costume locate the place of action or the nationality of the

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At a Settlement

THE IRENE KAUFMANN SETTLEMENT of Pittsburgh, of which Sidney A. Teller is director, reports on a year of service through which the lives of many thousands have been affected.

Recreational activities loom large in the program of the Settlement. The report tells of a total number of 82,850 people who enjoyed swimming. There were 3,370 classes or sessions, and a total attendance of about 92,000 in such activities as games, tournaments, gymnastic events, dancing classes, wood-



A performance at the popular Children's Theatre



Young students in a class at the Art School

work, crafts, nature study, hobbies and a great variety of other activities.

Music activities attracted 9,500 indi-

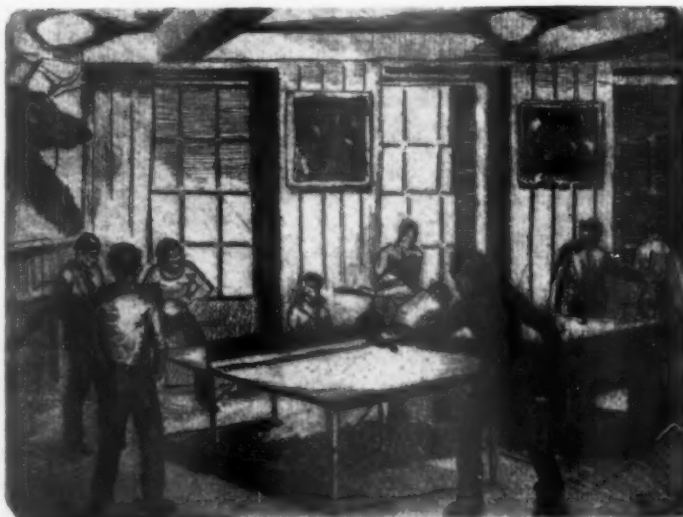
The illustrations shown here were selected from a series of fifteen etchings depicting neighborhood scenes and activities of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement. The etchings, reproductions of which are available on postcards, were made by Samuel Filner, a Settlement boy who received his start through the Art School of the Settlement and who was given a scholarship enabling him to study at the Carnegie Institute. He is now in Paris studying on a Beaux Arts fellowship.

viduals who took part in glee clubs, orchestra, toy symphonies, ensemble, chamber music and classes in rhythm and theory. At the present time there are 120 pupils in piano, violin, voice and orchestral instruments. Monthly recitals are planned and the Music School sponsors a series of concerts. The school has grown from an occasional Sunday night concert to a large, compact organization within the Settlement institution.

A large number of people came to the Settlement for the opportunities offered

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Looking in at the social room for young men



New York's Toyery

Why not a circulating library for playthings as well as for books?

By RICHARD B. GRUNEWALD

**Recreation Counselor
Council of Lower West Side Social Agencies
New York City**

IN GREENWICH VILLAGE, New York City, a most interesting experiment is being conducted in the "Toyery," a lending library for toys. The idea originated with Mrs. Ida Cash, a probation officer of the Brooklyn Children's Court, who in visiting the homes of the children in whom she was interested, noticed the conspicuous lack of toys. Impressed, too, by the number of children brought to court charged with the theft of toys, Mrs. Cash concentrated her attention on a plan for providing children with toys and making it possible for them to secure new ones when they have tired of the old playthings.

Toys of All Kinds

The Toyery in Greenwich Village is the result. Located at 244 Spring Street in one of the vacant rooms of the New York University Community Center, discontinued when the neighborhood became commercial in character, the Toyery was opened early last July. The toys are contributions from private sources and from toy manufacturers. All kinds of playthings are to be found here from the most elaborate and expensive trains and locomotives to the inexpensive toys sold at five and ten cent stores; from bicycles and roller skates to bags of marbles—thousands of toys for children of all ages.

The used toys as they come to the Toyery are cleansed and sterilized as are those which have been in circulation, and soap, cleaning fluids and disinfectants are used to good advantage. The toys are all stamped "Toyery." The child wishing to borrow a toy goes to his teacher and is given a card stating his name,

age and address. This identifies him to the librarian. Smaller children must be accompanied by an adult or an older child already belonging to the Toyery.

Perambulating Playthings

When a child first applies he is given a small toy; on its return in good condition another toy is issued. The children are cautioned not to abuse the toys and to use ordinary care in handling them. Clean hands are required, and with very few exceptions the children have adhered closely to this rule. The toys are returned as soon as the children are tired of them. Parents are keenly interested and often help by repairing toys which have come apart. The Toyery is open two days a week for issuing toys.

Some of the toys contributed are too bulky or too expensive to be taken into the homes. These are kept in a room in the Toyery where the children play with them under supervision. It is hoped that later cooperating agencies will maintain play rooms in their own buildings.

The Toyery on Spring Street is now well on the road to become an established institution. Letters from all over the United States, from England, Japan and other foreign countries, asking for information on how to establish a Toyery show how enthusiastically the idea has been received.

The toy library of the Rule Junior School of Knoxville, which was inspired by the success of New York's Toyery, has the distinction of being the first library of its kind to be opened in a public school. It is housed in a little room of its own adjacent to the book library, and shelves hold the toys contributed by individuals and firms. The library was made possible through the untiring efforts of two teachers who worked through the Home Economics - Red Cross Club, with the cooperation of the Parent-Teacher Association.

NOTE: In the November issue of RECREATION mention was made of the lending doll library maintained by the Philadelphia Playgrounds Association, one of the pioneers in this field. If any of our readers are familiar with similar projects in other cities we shall appreciate having word about them.



The Radio As a Medium for Recreation Programs

THIS MODERN AGE has developed a new medium of expression for recreational music and entertainment—that of the radio. The National Broadcasting Company, realizing the educational value as well as the pleasure to be derived from such programs, has sponsored a half hour each Friday afternoon over Station KPO of San Francisco, known as "For Boys and Girls Only." The musical half of the program, lasting fifteen minutes, is under the direction of Mrs. Marie V. Foster, Supervisor of Music of the San Francisco Recreation Commission. She chooses her talent personally from the children of all the city playgrounds ranging in age from six to eighteen years. Aptitude and joy in performance are of primary importance.

The Senior Girls' Glee Club, recruited from among the playground girls of high school age, consists of approximately fifty members. They have been singing together for about three years, and are now capable of singing many difficult classical numbers with ease and tonal blending. The Intermediate Girls' Glee Club of junior high school age, more recently organized, sings the simpler songs in unison.

A popular group on these radio programs is composed of young Italian men from the Michael-

angelo Playground. The director on the playground is an Italian born young man, Gomo Morena, who has a splendid musical background. These boys specialize in Italian folk songs not often heard in this country. Another popular group is composed of the very small children in musical chorus work. Their voices seem especially adapted for radio transmission and ring as clear as bells over the city. The most gratifying part of the development of these groups is the number of comments on the clear, free tones and enunciation and diction.

Mrs. Foster is very proud of the toy symphony groups, each group consisting of about thirty members. This type of broadcasting program was of an experimental nature but has proved popular. Accompanied by a piano the tiny tots play bells, triangles, wood blocks, drums, whistles, tambourines, zylophones and other instruments. Many of the children are showing a marked development in rhythm and harmony. Each of the playgrounds of San Francisco furnishes its quota of musically trained children for a variety of programs, including harmonica bands, harmonica solos, accordion solos, and duets for both boys and girls.

(Continued on page 585)

World at Play



Courtesy Los Angeles County Department of Recreation Camps and Playgrounds

Play and Juvenile Delinquency

AT a meeting held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to discuss the needs of youth, Chief of Police Shoemaker stated that juvenile delinquency was showing an increase. This he attributed to the fact that the School Board because of its reduced budget had been compelled to order the closing of a number of play centers which were taking care of boys and girls after the closing of summer playgrounds. When this reduction was proposed in the spring members of the Board of Education told those presenting the request for reduction that they were going too far and that the conditions of which Colonel Shoemaker complained would result. The plea was made at the meeting for the formation of some central agency through which the recreation needs of the community might be properly organized and correlated. "Community centers," said one citizen, "are the need of the hour."

Three days after the meeting at which the needs of youth were outlined Colonel Shoemaker at the first meeting of the welfare campaign announced that the Harrisburg Police Department, the first group to report, had made a hundred per cent subscription to the fund. "Especially helpful in lessening juvenile delinquency and in crime prevention," he said, "are the character building agencies. Their work must go on unhampered."

A Hobby That Is Different

THE wife of a physician in a Southern city each year receives as one of her gifts from her husband \$100 worth of stamps. This she uses to mail news clippings to people

mentioned in the local press as giving significant leadership or being otherwise identified with civic and community projects in the city and vicinity. From this interest she derives a vast satisfaction and pleasure.

Los Angeles Children To Broadcast

MUSICAL, dramatic and other recreational groups developed at the community centers of Los Angeles, California, will be heard every Saturday evening in a weekly radio broadcast presented under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Department. Presentations will be typical of the cultural activities offered for public participation at a large number of the city's playgrounds and recreation centers.

Paying Board with Vegetables

ALL because vegetables were given as cash on the Seattle Y.M.C.A. exchange, twenty-six high school football players from Forks, Clallam County, Washington, enjoyed a visit to Seattle and saw the big football game between the University of Washington and the U.C.L.A. The boys had aroused so much enthusiasm among their townspeople in their high school athletics program, the Legion Post 106 decided to send them to the game. Just how to do it with funds as low as they were was something of a problem. But the matter was laid before Austin E. Griffiths, former court judge and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, who arranged the barter plan with the Y.M.C.A. By the terms of this plan, the Y.M.C.A. agreed to accept eight sacks of potatoes,

three of carrots, one of rutabages, two of cabbages and two of fresh salmon as week-end board for the party of twenty-six, including players, coach and trainer. The boys arrived Friday night in their vegetable laden school bus and enjoyed a thrilling week-end.

At the Westchester Workshop—The Westchester County, New York, Workshop has included among its classes a course in dressmaking taught by an expert. Instruction, which is free, is available every day in the week except Saturday from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. For the convenience of employed girls' classes are held from 2:00 to 5:00 P.M. and again in the evening from 7:30 to 9:30. A new class is also being opened through which specialized instruction in furniture making and cabinet work is available. This course is open every day. The new year has brought heavy enrollment in all classes in the arts and crafts, according to Mrs. Chester G. Marsh, director of the Workshop.

Music in Cincinnati—There is a great interest in Cincinnati, Ohio, in community singing. A leader's club of thirty has been organized under the auspices of the Public Recreation Commission, members of which have conducted ninety-four sings in the last six months. There are nine orchestras, one of them made up of colored citizens.

A Center for Unemployed in New York City—The city administration of New York has opened the 165th Regiment Armory as a daytime shelter for homeless men. On the day of its opening early in February, 2,000 men visited the center and as soon as they had become accustomed to the friendly atmosphere began to enjoy the games and reading matter provided.

It is estimated it will cost \$3,000 a month to maintain the center.

Portland's Irvington Club — Thirty-three years ago the Irvington Club of Portland, Oregon, was founded. Twenty lots were bought in the choicest residential section and an ambitious club house was built. A genuine community club was established, and thousands of young people as well as adults received benefit from it. The enlarged community program of the club recently put into operation empha-

sizes not only the fullest community use of the club's facilities, including seven tennis courts, hand ball courts, gymnasium and auditorium, club rooms and children's playgrounds, but the promoting of a fine expressional program which stresses garden club, music and drama, sports leagues and tournaments and special community-wide events on important days. It is the purpose of the governing group that the club house and grounds shall be continually open without charge to such community organizations as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls.

A Junior High School Conference — The Tenth Annual Junior High School Conference will be held under the auspices of the School of Education of New York University on Friday evening and Saturday morning, April 13th and 14th. The general theme of the conference will be "The Teacher As a Person in the New Era." Further information may be secured from Miss Lillian O'Neill, Secretary, Tenth Annual Junior High School Conference, New York University, Washington Square, East, New York City.

The Playing Fields Association Considers Play Leadership—On July 21st the first Conference on Play Leadership was held in London under the auspices of the National Playing Fields Association. The values of leadership, the training of leaders and their remuneration were discussed by a large group of people who were deeply interested in the subject. The following resolution was adopted:

"That this Conference being convinced that until the principle of play leadership has been generally adopted the open spaces and playing fields of the country can never be of maximum value to the community, expresses the opinion that all local authorities should, whenever and wherever practicable, make arrangements for the provision of trained play leaders, assisted, when necessary, by voluntary helpers. The Conference therefore asks the National Playing Fields Association to approach all education committees and parks committees, urging them to start a system of play leadership in their areas."

Political Clubs on Playgrounds—In a letter published in the *New York Times*, a writer queries:

"Among provisions for more leisure why not consider political clubs? Our school houses might shelter them in the evening for a modest fee. Their discussions might give some of us both entertainment and instruction. A club that passes resolutions has one element of interest that a forum lacks.

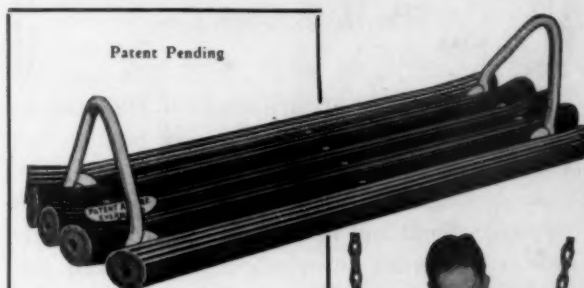
"Of course, some clubs will be composed of spoilsmen and some of wild radicals but not all. If we believe in government by discussion we ought also to be willing to discuss government with our neighbors. . . . As the ancient Greek citizens gave time to politics because slaves gave them leisure, so we might give time to politics because machines give us leisure."

Monroe, Louisiana, Secures Department of Recreation—The passage of an ordinance in Monroe, Louisiana, has made possible the creation of a Department of Recreation of five members. As no appropriation was made when the work began last spring, the department created assumed responsibility for securing the salary of a recreation executive, and Miss Lucyle Godwin, director of the work, is conducting a program with a wide range of activities.

Golf for the Working Man—If the plans of the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, are carried out the city will provide free golfing lessons for beginners at the new municipal Waterworks Park course now under construction and scheduled to be opened July 1st. The course is being built by relief labor on a 250 acre tract leased from the city. The Federal Government is planning to comply with the request of the Cincinnati Public Recreation Commission and will move the airways weather broadcasting station now on the waterworks grounds to a new site.

Philadelphia's New Library—In July the Philadelphia Playgrounds Association, in cooperation with the public library, the Federation of Churches and the Shelter for Homeless men, established Philadelphia's open air library on a few park benches. The stock of the library at its opening consisted of several hundred recent copies of well known magazines, intended for the use of the unemployed who spent most of their time on park benches. Books and newspapers, it was planned, would be added as donated.

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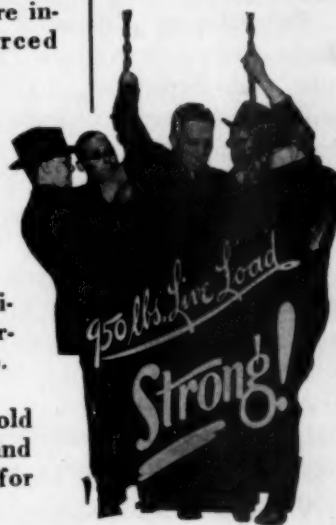
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Detroit's Tennis Tournament—Heralded as the largest tennis tournament ever held in the United States, the Recreation Department of Detroit, Michigan, is justifiably proud not only of the tournament and its success but of the greatly increased interest in tennis which marked last summer's program. First came the city municipal parks championship with 200 entries, more than double the number in former years. Then someone suggested a novice tournament open to any player who had never won a title in a senior major single tournament. This created much interest and recreation officials in eight neighboring cities cooperated in the preliminary tournaments. There were 1,102 entries with preliminary tournaments played on the same day at seventeen centers. Finals were played on twelve public courts at Waterworks Park, fifty-one men and thirty-two women competing in the finals. The *Detroit News* through its support did much to make the tournament a success.

Deleveloping Character in Your Child—*Child Welfare*, the National Parent-Teacher magazine, from September, 1933 through April, 1934 will publish a series of eight articles forming the basis of a parent education study course. The articles are as follows: "What About Work?" (September); "What About Play?" (October); "Heroes and Hero Worship" (November); "Love and Friendship" (December); "The Child's Room" (January); "The Child's School" (February); "The Child's Community" (March); "The Child's Religion" (April). Single copies of *Child Welfare* may be secured from the Child Welfare Magazine, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., at 10 cents a copy.

Volunteer Leadership in Dalton—The three playgrounds conducted by Dalton, Massachusetts, Community Recreation Association were operated last summer by volunteers, twenty-three of whom gave their services for two weeks or more. The opening of the playgrounds was preceded by an institute for volunteers. Although the appro-

priation was cut from \$2,500 to \$1,500, more improvements were made than during any past six summers through labor performed by men paid by the Welfare Board who served as caretakers and laborers.

Cincinnati's Pageant—Eight hundred children of Cincinnati, Ohio, took part in the pageant presented by the Public Recreation Commission on the zoo opera stage. "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe" was the subject and the only scenery was an immense shoe at the back of the stage which looked like a house with a door in the heel, windows in the top which opened and closed with little green shutters, windows in the eyelets and other devices which made for effectiveness. The Playground Mothers League bought the material and made the costumes assisted by the children.

New Play Areas—Reports from a number of cities indicate that last summer a number of new playgrounds were opened or under construction in all parts of the country. In Pittsburgh, the Y. M. C. A. donated the use of property purchased for the site of a new building, the construction of which has been delayed. The ground was equipped by the Division of Recreation. For the sum of \$1.00 a year W. R. Gibson, president of the Gibson Corporation, has turned over ten acres of land in Lynbrook, Long Island, for use of the playground and athletic field. Bowling Green, Kentucky, has a new park purchased by the city. Mr. and Mrs. George A. Loughlin of Greggsville, Wheeling, West Virginia, have deeded to the city a tract of land to be used for recreation. Cincinnati has received from Dr. and Mrs. N. W. Brown three acres of land, while New Orleans announced a new playfield with facilities for major sports. Fifteen acres of the Amazon Reservoir site have been donated by the Public Utilities Commission to the San Francisco Recreation Commission, and 600 unemployed men will be put to work. In Westport, Maryland, a three and a half acre lot has been presented to the city by Charles A. Cummins which will be known as the Florence Cummins Playground in honor of Mr. Cummins' wife. Tennis courts, baseball diamonds and similar facilities will be provided. An 80 acre recreation center for College Park, Georgia, was dedicated in August. Facilities include a modern club house built in log cabin style, tennis courts, and a golf course.

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Jacksonville's Doll House—Fancy dolls, rag dolls and dolls of every description were entered by children and grown-ups in the annual doll show held in June by the Jacksonville, Florida, Recreation Commission. Three classes of competition were open—dolls representing children; dolls representing adults, and miscellaneous classification. In judging stress was laid on the costumes rather than on the types of dolls. Fashions for every day attire, sports, school clothes, military uniforms, evening dresses, party dresses and wedding clothes, were in vogue. Many different nationalities were represented.

Waco, Texas, Recreation Program to Continue—On August 26th the citizens of Waco, Texas, defeated a charter amendment designed to amend the city charter to read that the City Council "may" levy instead of "shall" levy a tax for recreation. This amendment, if carried, would have resulted in practically abolishing the Recreation Commission. Following an intensive campaign the amendment was defeated by a vote of almost three to one. This means the continuance of the local program with a budget of \$7,150.

Park Acreage in Denver—According to the report of Denver's Park System 1933, the combined acreage of the mountain and city parks of Denver, Colorado, affords its population an acre of park for every twenty-five people.

Steubenville Reduces Rates—The Steubenville, Ohio, Recreation Board is offering a combination season ticket for golf and swimming at the following rates: Men, \$10.00; women, \$5.00; students, \$5.00. Special rates are being offered for groups. Groups of three or more receive a

25 per cent discount; ten or more, 30 per cent; twenty or more, 40 per cent, and forty or more, 50 per cent.

What 5,000 People Do in Their Leisure Hours

(Continued from page 550)

drama groups under public and private auspices are in order since although statistical summaries do not bring demand for them near the top of the list, yet personal interviews among many hundreds indicated strong desires for them.

More Leisure Time Studies

(Continued from page 554)

Community Council as the result of its study of what 54 men and 32 women did in their spare time. Those who responded to the questionnaire were asked to indicate the extent of their participation in 32 spare time activities by checking the words "regularly," "often," "sometimes," "seldom" or "never." It was found that all of the men read newspapers; 50 listened to the radio; 42 went on automobile rides; 40 studied at home; 39 went to church; 39 read magazines; 36 wrote letters; 35 listened to classical music; 34 read serious books; 30 went to the movies; 38 played with their children; 28 went to libraries; 28 visited the zoo; 28 did home carpentry; 27 went to parties; 26 to baseball games; 26 to dances; 25 to club meetings, and 25 to the theater.

Lesser numbers of men sang for recreation or went to concerts, did charity work, read novels, painted or drew pictures. Seven said they were interested in cooking and sewing.

Of the 32 women, 30 were classed as having at least a moderate interest in cooking and sewing. An equal number listened to the radio and 29 read newspapers. Twenty-four wrote letters; 24 went to church; 22 read magazines; 22 went for automobile rides; 20 went to libraries; 20 to movies; 18 to dances; 18 to club meetings; 18 sang; 18 went to parties; 17 read novels; 14 read serious books; 13 studied at home; 13 played with their children; 13 went to the zoo; 11 to concerts; 11 to the theater and 10 to community centers.

Significant differences were found in the spare time habits of men and women. The largest group of men, although less than a majority, went to baseball games "sometimes" and the large-

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est group of women "never" went. Men were more apt to study at home than women, women more apt to sing than men. Mothers tended to play with their children "regularly" and fathers "sometimes."

How Salespeople Spend Their Leisure

An interesting report comes from the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

One hundred and thirty-two salespeople when asked how they spend their day off during a week in the fall combined the following answers:

At hairdressers	Reading
Auto rides	Resting
Golf	Sewing
Hiking	Shopping
Housework	Sleeping
Movies	Sports
Nursing	Swimming
Out in the open	Trips
Visiting	

Of the above, "housework" and "out in the open" were by far the most popular diversions.

The question, "are people pleased with the additional leisure which is now theirs?" brought the following answer:

"In the majority of instances, yes. Some who do not know how to pleasantly and profitably use

leisure would rather be at work. One young man who comes in later each morning would rather come in early than 'help with dishes' at home. A holiday which is not also a holiday for one's friends is apt to be an irksome thing. It would seem as if eventually there may be enacted a five day work week—with two days off—Sunday and one other, as a holiday. This would solve the problem of leisure and also stimulate business."

Camp Fire Girls Have An Answer

(Continued from page 555)

investigating the various kinds of saddles and bridles used in this and other countries. The local executive says, "The girls are really catching their flowing manes! We are planning talks by business men and interested women who have hobbies which the girls have chosen. They will help the girls to begin work, and show them some of the possibilities open to them. Our groups are all busy because each girl has charge of a hobby meeting and she wants hers to be the most interesting. Some groups have proud cooks who exhibit their wares, believing that the way to win

(Continued on page 581)

Among Our Folks



ALFRED G. ARVOLD

ON FEBRUARY 10th, 11th and 12th, the twentieth anniversary of the Little Country Theater, Fargo, North Dakota, was celebrated. The anniversary program was replete with activities common in the public discussion laboratory plays, round table discussions, luncheons and dinners, program exercises, music and demonstrations of talent from all over the state. Special features included the unveiling of a Peer Gynt window and the formation of an Ibsen Club.

The twenty years which have passed since the foundation of the Little Country Theater have been rich with human experiences. Over a quarter of a million people have passed through the theater's laboratories and caught its vision. Inseparable from the history and achievements of the Little Country Theater is the personality of its founder, Alfred G. Arvold, who, while a student at the University of Wisconsin, conceived the idea of a theater which would belong to the people who live in out of the way places and which would be a satisfying and rich channel of expression.

Mr. Arvold has always been a warm friend of the recreation movement. He has been present at a number of the Recreation Congresses where

with impressive simplicity and power he has told the story of the Little Country Theater. He has taught at the National Recreation School. His experience and knowledge have been available to all wishing it.

Recreation workers throughout the country will join in wishing Mr. Arvold many more years of service at the Little Country Theater.

favor is through the well known channel of the stomach."

The Camp Fire executive in Portland, Oregon, says that the hobbies project has shown that even high school girls have time to do what they really want to do. Girls who have chosen the same hobby get together weekly; there is a writing group meeting with a friendly novelist, and groups have also been formed for chorus work, dramatics, handicrafts, riding, camp craft, interior decoration. Hobbies chosen by the girls reflect their favorite activities as shown in the special survey conducted by the organization this year—sports, hiking and outdoor cooking, dramatics, handicraft, entertainment, music, and dancing.

Two groups of Camp Fire Girls in Iowa recently won the highest commendation from the judges at a county flower show and at the State Fair where they exhibited over 500 specimens of native wild flowers. These two groups had made the collection a joint hobby, and the work and enthusiasm of all the girls made possible a very worth while undertaking. This sort of nature hobby is an excellent one for the individual, as well, and the things he or she may collect are almost innumerable. The bypaths of a nature hobby lead one to all sorts of interesting discoveries about the surrounding country and may lead also to a genuine interest in the larger fields of geology, astronomy, or biology. A beginning can be made without purchasing any equipment, and there are books in most libraries to help the new hobbyist.

During March and April Camp Fire Girls will be holding hobby fairs in many towns throughout the country. At these fairs not only boys and girls will be exhibiting their hobby collections and scrapbooks, but in many cases, adults who have interesting hobbies will be asked to contribute. The purpose of the fairs is to stimulate the interest of the whole community in the possibilities for real pleasure to be found in hobbies, and to give adults and children alike new ideas for hobbies of their own.



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At the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, in October, Camp Fire Girls will sponsor a hobby display. They are asking women in all parts of the country who have interesting hobbies to write describing them to the Hobby Committee, Camp Fire Girls, 41 Union Square, New York City. From these letters the committee will choose the material for the display. Prizes will be awarded at the Exposition.

The Place of Leisure Time in the Modern Social Order

(Continued from page 557)

adding bits to the whatnot. Sticking to one or two types of activities which appeal strongly has a much greater value. Experimentation is also needed in the matter of organization and set-up of leisure time programs; how to make them available in such a way as to be of the greatest service. There is also need to dig up sources of enjoyment, particularly those which involve very little expenditure of money.

The interest of the personnel manager in the

use of leisure time by workers was discussed by Miss Helen R. Norton, Manager, Personnel Group, National Dry Goods Retail Association. The interest is primarily a selfish one in order that the employee may come back fresh for work. An attempt is being made to secure information from personnel managers in dry goods stores as to what they have done or are thinking about the leisure time program. She believes that with the reduction in working hours in stores much more will be done in the way of both guiding employees in the use of their leisure and also, perhaps, in the actual provision of opportunities. The rigid educational hours and requirements make it difficult for store workers to enroll in most courses during their odd hours. She suggested that one of the most important things which could be done would be to have appointed in each city a coordinator to work with large stores to try to bring together people who have the same interests and then secure facilities and opportunities which will enable these people to carry on their activities.

Suggestions for Music Week and Other Weeks

(Continued from page 562)

"Folk Festivals" collected by Mary E. Shambaugh, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 67 West 44th St., New York. Price \$3.00

"Folk Festival of The Homelands," A forty-one page, annotated and illustrated program of a two-day festival held in New York. Obtainable from the Folk Festival Council, 222 Fourth Ave., New York. Price 25c.

There was much pleasure at a neighborhood center in New York one evening when, after enjoying the dancing and singing of an Estonian, a Bulgarian and a Ukrainian group, each in costume and appearing alone, the audience was invited to learn one folk song from each group in English translation, and to sing it with them. (The songs had been chosen beforehand from those suggested for the purpose by the leader of each group.) All three groups were on the stage together, their costumes presenting a full springtime of color, while the easy learning of each song went on. They all joined in the singing. That, too, was a festival, and one easily arranged. We are likely to picture an enormous company of performers when we think of having a festival; but it is the festive spirit that makes a festival, and that may arise in full delight even in a small company.

NOTE: This article may be secured in the form of a mimeographed bulletin for 15 cents.

Fall and Winter Hiking

(Continued from page 563)

One of the hikes of that first winter which the group now likes to recall was a hike taken one Sunday afternoon when the roads, the trees, and the ground were covered with a sheet of ice. The hike led into some canyons, and such slipping and sliding and scrambling as resulted defy description! Luckily no casualties resulted, and the club is looking forward to another ice-bound hike.

A year ago last spring sixty members of the club motored seventy miles to the site of an Indian burial ground, probably two hundred years old, and there, in a beating rain, discovered some beads, war paint, and a fine, flat spear. In spite of soaking which resulted, despite the fact that many of the cars had to be pushed up the clay hills, it is a hike that is recalled frequently with many "Do you remembers."

Something of the spirit of the club is reflected in the club song, parts of which follow:

We travel the highways
The streams and the byways
Whatever the weather may be.
We all hike together
In all kinds of weather
O'er trails that are ever new.

Stop on account of weather? No indeed! Neither hot winds nor cold winds, rains, blizzards, nor sub-zero weather stop these hardened hikers from living up to their slogan, "No hikes postponed on account of weather."

The Automobile As a Factor in Recreation

(Continued from page 569)

recreation areas of some of the largest metropolitan centers. Examples are the Cook County Forest Preserves near Chicago, the Palisades Interstate Park near New York City, and the Los Angeles County Parks. Automobiles have helped to popularize the parks around Boston and Cleveland. The effect of these parks on recreation activities has been immense. Golf and other games that require space for their enjoyment have found thousands of new fans.

It seems certain that the shorter working hours envisaged in the National Recovery Act and the "new deal" must increase use of all these city, county, state and federal recreation facilities. Hundreds of New Yorkers, for example, may

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drive to beaches beyond the polluted waters in the mid-city sections of East River and the Hudson. They may play a round of golf on a Westchester County course or picnic along the Palisades. In all parts of the country people will use their cars to transport them to parks outside the city limits to recreation places of many kinds where they may enjoy the forms of recreation which appeal to them most. Vacation motoring, which, according to the Social Trends Committee declined from 10 to 15 per cent in 1930, will again come into its own, and the natural beauty of national parks and forests, which the federal government is doing so much to preserve, will become the possession of many thousands who without the automobile could never hope to see these wonders.

How to Produce a Play

(Continued from page 571)

actor? There is a difference between a Chinese robe and a Japanese kimono, and savage Indians do not wear white collars under their buckskin jackets.

Fit. Does the costume fit as it is supposed to, or does the actor look as though he were wearing

some one else's clothing? Use discretion in borrowing the other fellow's clothes for a stage costume. Often the fit can be accomplished with a package of safety pins as easily and as satisfactorily as with needle and thread.

Color. Does the color become the actor? Does it suit the atmosphere of the scene? Does it harmonize with the other costumes on the stage? Does it contrast or show up against the setting? How will it react under the lights used in the scene? The costumer must ask himself a host of questions in deciding upon the color for the various costumes. Color can be obtained by dyeing and painting the material.

Texture. Each material has a distinct texture of its own which possesses a definite personality, and its own way of reacting under stage lights. Velvet, silk, burlap, muslin, cheesecloth, each expresses a different personality.

Silhouette. Each costume should have a distinct silhouette (profile or line), and there should be a variety of silhouettes on the stage. Each silhouette must be characteristic of the part portrayed, as well as historically and geographically correct. Wire, buckram, cardboard, ruffles and puffs are used to hold the material in form to secure unusual and striking effects by an artistic magnification of silhouette.

A Few Simple Costume Suggestions

Plate armor can be made of buckram, moistened, shaped and sewed, then painted with aluminum paint and dusted over with graphite dust.

Chain mail can be made of old knitted sweaters, burlap or knitted dish cloths sewed together and painted with silver or aluminum paint.

Buckskin for Indian and pioneer costumes may be made of osnaberg dyed a soft yellowish brown. Fringe and bead the material for the Indian costumes.

Sandals may be made of inner soles and cloth tape.

Boots and leggings may be made of oilcloth or painted heavy canvas.

Helmets and hats can be made of buckram painted or covered with other material.

Flowered cretonnes are effective in colonial costumes.

Jewelry can be made of cardboard, putty, gold paint and glass beads.

The group which produces only occasionally

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles
of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

- The Parents' Magazine*, February 1934
Creative Opportunities for Children, by Sibyl Browne
- The Journal of Health and Physical Education*, February 1934
The Influence of Physical Education Upon Other Forms of Cultural and Avocational Recreation, by A. S. Hotchkiss
Community Recreation Centers, by Strong Hinman
Boston Board of Officials for Women's Sports, by Elizabeth Beall and Emily MacKinnon
Teaching of Swimming and Diving to Women, by Ann Avery Smith
- The Journal of the National Education Association*, January 1934 and February 1934
The New Leisure Challenges the Schools (series), by Eugene T. Lies
- The Woman's Press*, January 1934
Good Times Together, by Mary J. Breen
Learning a Way of Leisure, by Harry A. Overstreet
Leisure—for What? by Janet Fowler Nelson
- The Survey Midmonthly*, February 1934
A Park for Every County, by Henry S. Curtis
- The Grade Teacher*, March 1934
Designing Kite Decorations, by William V. Winslow
- Child Welfare*, February 1934
Amusing Young Patients, by M. Louise C. Hastings
- Parks and Recreation*, January 1934
Federal Aid for Parks and Recreation Systems
Construction of Pedestrian Paths Along Highways

PAMPHLETS

- Child Labor—Facts and Figures*
Publication No. 197, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. \$.10.
- Reading List—Junior and Senior High Schools*
Bulletin 80, 1933. Department of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Annual Report of the Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare, Knoxville, Tenn., 1933*
- Annual Report and Program of Recreation and Playgrounds, West Chicago Parks, Chicago, Ill., 1933*
- A Report for the Year 1933—Department of Public Recreation, Irvington, N. J.*
- Somerville, Mass., Recreation Commission Report for the Year 1933*
- Report of Playgrounds—Holyoke, Mass., 1933*
- Recreational Use of Watersheds: A Suggested Reading-List*
Bureau of Public Administration, University of California
- Annual Report of the Belleville, N. J., Recreation Commission, 1933*
- Minnehiker 1933 Year Book*
The Minneapolis, Minn., Municipal Hiking Club
- Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Year 1933, Oklahoma City, Okla.*
- Recreation Department, City of Passaic, N. J., Twelfth Annual Report, 1933*

can often rent some costumes, such as uniforms and period costumes, more cheaply than they can be made. The group which produces continually, however, will usually find it cheaper to make the costumes and add them to the wardrobe, as they can be used time and time again.

No matter what the costume, it is important and should receive careful study. If at all possible the actor should wear the costume the last week of rehearsals so that he will have the air of wearing his own clothing and not a stage costume.

At a Settlement

(Continued from page 572)

in drama through the Irene Kaufmann Settlement Players, the Guild Players, the Children's Theater performances, play contests and drama classes.

Art classes and modeling classes had their devotees. The Art School founded by Mr. Teller in 1917 has grown steadily and now consists of a modeling studio, a children's creative studio and an adult painting and drawing studio well equipped with the necessary facilities.

Social activities, lectures and a variety of other activities have been popular and have added their quota to the aggregate attendance for the year of almost 335,000 individuals in recreational and educational programs—a record which speaks for itself.

The Radio As a Medium for Recreation Programs

(Continued from page 574)

The other half of the weekly radio program, "For Boys and Girls Only," consists of a number of activities in playground routine. This includes spelling bees and dramatic plays, interviews between Don Thompson, KPO sports reporter, and different boys concerning their ideas of games and sports. The plays are chosen by Hester Proctor, Supervisor of Dramatics for the Recreation Commission. In many of these presentations the playground director tells the children a story containing three or four characters, and they are permitted to put the dialogue in their own words. A lack of singsong delivery is the pleasing result. The sports interviews are often amusing because the boys are not rehearsed and their impromptu answers are naive and entertaining.

The spelling bees have, perhaps, caused the greatest amount of comment from the radio audi-

A Magazine for Instructors and Woodworking Students

● Class assignments, ready for the students, are at your command in *The Home Craftsman*. The working drawings are complete and unusually large. Every project is well illustrated with photographs and described in clear, simple words. Each one presented has actually been made, for it is only in the construction of a project that the mechanics can be simplified and flaws eliminated. Each issue carries small items for beginners, and larger ones for the advanced student. Workshop hints and short-cuts in procedure abound in every issue.

● A glance at the new number will show you why an instructor* in Long Island, New York, said, "In the public schools I find your magazine more useful than any other on the market, and I try most all of them."

● A ten issue subscription will bring you nearly one hundred projects and workshop helps. *Send a dollar today!*

* Name on request.

THE HOME CRAFTSMAN

DEPT. R ♦ PLAINFIELD, N. J.

ences because of their educational value and element of human interest. A unit of ten children is picked at random from a playground and these units spell in teams until they reach the finals by elimination. The spirit of competition creates a widespread interest among radio listeners.

The old adage about the "proof of the pudding" might be applicable in this case, for Mrs. Foster reports an increasing attendance of children on the various playgrounds which may be traceable, at least to some extent, to the interest created in these presentations. A weekly average of twelve hundred is registered this year in the city playgrounds, whereas only nine hundred reported last year at this same time. Also from the radio officials comes the report that they are well pleased with the reception of these programs.

These recreational programs have passed the experimental stage, and undoubtedly will prove to be a valuable addition to radio broadcasting in the future. San Francisco truly is proud of the pioneer work which the Recreation Commission's music and dramatic departments have done along these lines.

New Books in the Leisure Time Field

The New Leisure Challenges the Schools

By Eugene T. Lies. National Recreation Association, New York. 326 Pages. Cloth \$2.00; Paper \$1.50.

A **TIMELY BOOK**, a mine of information, a well of inspiration on the whole vast subject of schools in relation to the problem of leisure. Based upon eighteen months' study in the field, the examination of loads and loads of printed material and conferences galore with school authorities in all parts of the country.

Abundant leisure is here. The schools are passing through a period of reconstruction. Administrators and teachers are groping for new light upon the place of education in a world full of momentous new issues affecting the very fundamentals of civilization. And here is a document, sponsored by the National Education Association and blessed with a foreword by one who has pioneered in preaching the gospel of education for the best use of free time, Dr. John H. Finley. "Here," he declares, "is the first comprehensive, interpretive, practical guide to the new land that lies beyond the verges of the vocation."

Training for leisure through the daily program; what is being done in the fields of physical education, art, music, dramatics, literature, the handicrafts, nature study, extra-curricular activities. What about after-school hours, vacation time, recreational opportunities for youth and adults, larger use of schools by the community, evening school programs, recreation systems under school boards? All these matters are discussed in illuminating fashion.

The schools in relation to other agencies and influences in community life, including city recreation departments, is the theme of one important chapter.

While Mr. Lies is all for a larger understanding and a larger assumption of responsibility in the field of leisure by the school folks, he nevertheless presses the point that "the school cannot do the whole job of either educating for leisure or providing full opportunities for everybody during free time," declaring that "the need of the hour everywhere is for social and educational statesmanship based upon cooperative study and thinking," "a locking of arms of many community forces."

City recreation workers, settlement workers, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. workers, community chest and council of social agencies executives, parent-teacher association officials, as well as school administrators and teachers, would derive light and leading from a study of this book, which was the basis of much discussion at the recent Cleveland convention of the National Education Association.

Mental Hygiene in the Community

By Clara Bassett. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$3.50.

THIS PICTURE of the relation of mental hygiene to community problems rather than the problems of the individual is an important contribution to the literature on this subject. In a stimulating chapter on Mental Hygiene and Recreation the author points out the value of a vigorous and varied recreation program as a community health measure. "There is," she says, "the closest relationship between creative recreation and mental health, and it may safely be said that the work of recreational agencies which furnish a wide variety of opportunities for joyous participation in wholesome play activities is one of the greatest social forces for the promotion and preservation of physical, mental and social health."

Miss Bassett presents a challenge to recreation workers when she points out the difficulty "of securing recreational opportunities and understanding recreational supervision for children who are known to be delinquent, peculiar or especially difficult." Not only, she feels, is recreational "discrimination" apparent in relation to individuals with behavior and personality disorders, but is decidedly prevalent in regard to certain social groups. The book represents an unusually stimulating approach to mental hygiene and community problems.

Youth Never Comes Again

Edited by Clinch Calkins. Published by Committee on Unemployed Youth, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. \$25.

CLINCH CALKINS, author of *Some People Won't Work*, has given us in this booklet a practical handbook for the use of community officials, educators, social workers and others interested in the problem of unemployed youth. Whose business is it, the author asks, "to give to the young people of the depression a reason for existence or even a method of endurance if no satisfactory objective can be found"? The answer is clear. It is plainly every one's business—the family's, the state's, and the intermediate community's, for in twenty years these young people "will either be carrying the country on their backs or the country will be carrying them."

Miss Calkins suggests ways of starting, points out how the resources of a whole city can be drawn upon for a single end, records a number of self-help and mutual aid projects, describes some of the recreation programs being conducted, and discusses informal education and school programs. The booklet is stimulating and practical. It should be in the library of every recreation worker.

Art in America.

From 1600 to 1865. Prepared by Harold Stark. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. \$1.00.

This illustrated guide, prepared under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts and a number of co-operating agencies, is designed for use in connection with a series of sixteen broadcasts on American art which will be conducted every Saturday night at 8:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, over Station WJZ from February 3rd to May 19th. The first series of broadcasts, together with the guide, has been organized with the co-operation of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The second series, dealing with art in America from 1865 to the present time, will be prepared with the cooperation of the Museum of Modern Art. The guide is a most informative and beautifully illustrated book which recreation workers will welcome.

The Rebuilding of Blighted Areas.

A Study of the Neighborhood Unit in Replanning and Plot Assemblage. By Clarence Arthur Perry and C. Earl Morrow. Regional Plan Association, Inc., 400 Madison Avenue, New York. \$2.00.

As the title implies, this book deals primarily with housing and planning problems. In attacking the problem of rebuilding blighted areas, the authors have used as a basis for their various plans a rectangular tract of land in Queensboro, New York City, comprising forty-one acres. Five alternate plans have been prepared to provide housing at varying costs for from five to six thousand population. The practical problems involved in assembling the acreage necessary for a neighborhood housing development and the financial factors involved are carefully considered. Of special interest to playground and recreation authorities is the provision for recreation areas in all the plans. As pointed out in the foreword: "Children can reach playgrounds and youths athletic fields with no danger from traffic. Movies, lectures, dances, theatricals, bowling, swimming and billiards—for these and many other recreations and diversions adequate provision is made right in the housing scheme. In a word, this plan not only provides comfortable shelter and the services required for efficient home-making, but in the same framework it incorporates the facilities required for the cultural and social life of the family—facilities which the resident of the modern city by himself is unable to secure, but which he has long needed and which he will find more necessary than ever in the 'new leisure' that is now at hand."

Each of the five plans provide that the center of the unit shall be devoted primarily to recreation areas, the total space allotted for this purpose averaging about nine acres. Among the features provided in each plan are a children's playground adjoining the school, several tennis courts, an outdoor swimming pool and athletic field, as well as a common or landscaped area. Each plan also provides for a number of indoor facilities such as gymnasium and locker rooms, bowling alleys, game rooms and dance hall, as well as a motion picture theater. Mr. Perry's plans deserve special commendation for their very considerable allowance for recreation. As pointed out in the report, the space allotted for these recreation areas is in addition to the many landscaped courts which are equal in area to those which have been provided in the average development of the New York State Housing Board.

Recreation leaders will do well to become familiar with this recent contribution to the very important problem of neighborhood planning.

"Kit" 35.

Edited by Lynn and Katherine Rohrbough. Church Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. \$25.

"Kit" 35 contains some brief suggestions for Christmas programs. There are also a number of games and folk songs with music.

Club Leadership.

By Basil L. Q. Henriques, M.A., J.P. Oxford University Press, London. \$1.50.

Here is a human document written from wide experience by a man who cares deeply for boys and who understands them and their problems. Though based on experience in English clubs, there is a fund of information applicable to work with boys in America and other countries. Suggestions are offered for organization and administration, activities, leadership, problems of discipline and the many factors which enter into boys' club life—all discussed in simple and human terms.

Girl Scout Handbook.

Girl Scouts, Incorporated, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City. \$50.

The new edition of the *Girl Scout Handbook*—a volume of almost six hundred pages—should have great value not only for Girl Scout leaders but for recreation workers in general who will find in it a vast amount of information on subjects of interest to them. These include hiking and camping, swimming and life saving, citizenship, handcraft and camp fire programs. Complete information is given about badges and awards and the requirements for the different ranks of scouting. There are many illustrations. A copy of the Girl Scout proficiency badge requirements and special awards is supplied with the book.

The National Parks and Emergency Conservation.

National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

In this new and attractive pamphlet much timely information is given regarding the administration of our national parks and the emergency conservation work being conducted.

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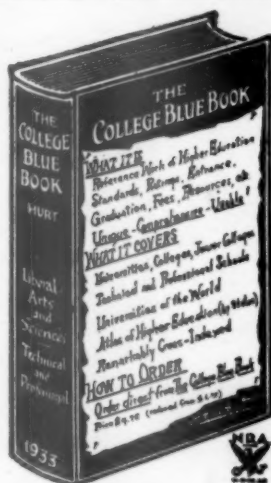
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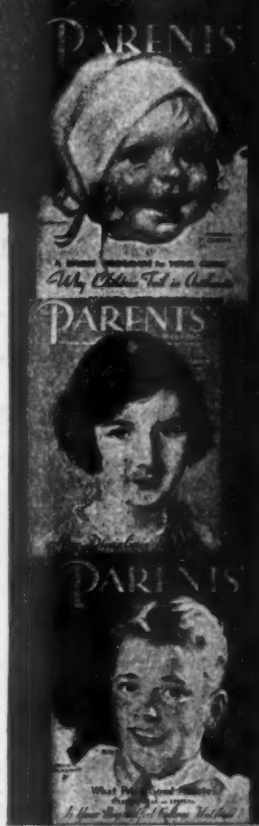
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